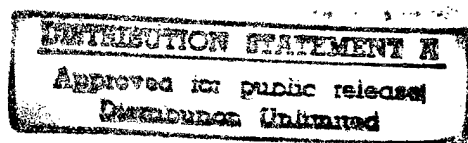


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East Europe Report



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16 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

ROMANIA

- New Technologies for Increasing Agricultural Products
(Mihaella Manoilescu; HORTICULTURA, Oct 85) 1

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

- Waste of Power, Raw Materials, Economic Weaknesses Examined
(Delcho Atupov; POGLED, 11 Nov 85) 4

POLAND

- East-West Trade Deals Reported
(RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, Nos 11-12, 17-18, various dates) 15
- January Report 15
- February Report 16
- Failing Metalworks Plant Faces Merger on Bankruptcy
(Andrzej Zmuda; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 14 Feb 86) 18
- Wozniak Interviewed on Attitudes Toward Reform
(Marian Wozniak Interview; ZYCIE WARZAWY, 22-23 Mar 86) 23
- Economic Situation Debated in Catholic Press
(Stefan Malecki-Tepicht; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY,
No 6, 9 Feb 86) 25

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Intensive Political Work in Armed Forces Urged (NARODNA ARMIYA, 21 Jan 86)	28
Border Guards, Military Recruits Give Oath of Allegiance (RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Nov)	32
Report on Graduation of State Security Recruits (NARODEN STRAZH, 9 Oct 85)	34
Agence France Presse Accused of Disinformation (RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Nov 85)	36
Editorial Criticizes Lax Discipline in Schools (RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 9 Nov 85)	37

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Party's Social Policies Reviewed (Miloslav Boda; NOVA MYSL, No 2, 1985)	40
Government Reemphasizes Document Against Social Evils (RUDE PRAVO, 12 Feb 86)	47

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Toxic Waste Dump Seen as Ecological Time Bomb (DER SPIEGEL, No 8, 17 Feb 86)	49
---	----

POLAND

Increased Soviet-Polish Cultural Cooperation (TRYBUNA LUDU, 6 Feb 86)	53
Government Personnel Changes Examined, Praised (Witold Pawlowski; POLITYKA, No 47, 23 Nov 85)	55
Bednarski on Party Believers (Henryk Bednarski; POLITYKA, 18 Jan 86)	58
Warsaw Committee Secretariat Meets With Press Editors (TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Feb 86)	59
Pre-Congress Draft Program Discussions (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 14 Feb 86; TRYBUNA LUDU, 14, 15-16 Feb 86)	60
Factory Aktivs, Bednarski Meet	60
Slask Military Unit Honors Upcoming Congress	61
Warsaw Aktivs Discuss Program Draft	61

PZPR Activities, Meetings	
(Various sources, various dates)	64
Lorance on Ideological Awareness, W. Lorance Interview	64
Elblag Party Control Plenum	70
Cadre Policy Conference	70
CC Cultural Division on Books	71
Party Writers Meet	72
CC Lecturers Discuss Election Results	72
Provincial Party School Directors Meet	73
Provincial Economic Secretaries Meet	73
CC Discussion on Arts, Art Schools	73
Katowice, Czech Party School Contacts	74
 Voivodship Committee Plenums	
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates)	75
Siedlce Plenum on Rural Problems, by Halina Dowda	75
Slupsk Views Socialist Education Issue, by Ludwik Loos	76
Gdansk on Thrift, Anti-Inflation Measures, by Zbigniew Wrobel	77
Bialystok Views Higher Production Figures, by Alicja Zagorska	78
Educational Issues Examined in Poznan, by Henryk Heller	78
Tarnobrzeg Sees Increased Party Numbers, by Stanislaw Szlezak	79
ZSL-PZPR Plenum on Resolution Implementations, by Czeslaw Kubasik	80
Tarnow Focuses on Ideological Goals, by Jolanta Zajac	80
 Gdansk Aktivs Combat Social Pathology	
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 15-16 Feb 86)	82
 Veteran Delegate Favors More Aggressive Sejm	
(Wojciech Zukrowski Interview; RADAR, No 37, 12 Sep 85)	84
 Sejm Socio-Economic Council Purpose Described	
(Lech Kisielewski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 3 Dec 85)	86
 Warsaw PZPR Committee Meets With Arts Representatives	
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 14 Feb 86)	89
 Higher Education Law Explained	
(PAP, 24 Mar 86)	90
 CC Youth Commission Holds Traveling Session	
(Bohdana Gajdeczkowa; TRYBUNA LUDU, 21 Feb 86)	91
 Briefs	
Politburo on Health, Social Issues	92
Porebski, Delegation in Prague	92
Prosecutor General Preventive Measures	92
Solidarity With Libya Declared	93

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

Developments in Nonferrous Metallurgy, Inorganic Chemistry (Pompilia Dumitrescu; REVISTA DE CHIMIE, Dec 85)	94
Activity of Scientific Research, Technical Engineering Institute (Liviu Jovmir; CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI, No 9, Sep 85)	97
First National Symposium on Ultrapure Materials (Doina Barbos; REVISTA DE CHIMIE, Dec 85)	99

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Statistics on Environment Treated as State Secret (Dieter Thierbach; DIE WELT, 7 Feb 86)	102
New Housing Not Available on Time (Miroslav Hlavac; RUDE PRAVO, 13 Feb 86)	104

AGRICULTURE

ROMANIA

NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Bucharest HORTICULTURA in Romanian Vol 34 Oct 85 p 6-7

[Article by Engr. Mihaella Manoilescu, Research and Design Institute for the Utilization and Industrialization of Vegetables and Fruit]

[Text] Prominent among the decisive factors for increasing labor productivity in interdependence, within the industry for processing vegetables and fruit, is technological progress, that involves both advances in technological processing and improvement of the product.

Technical progress assures, in addition to transformation of raw materials into useful products, also reduction of expenses involved in transportation and the work force, cutting down of energy use levels, and also the elimination of time waste in the production process.

Surveys conducted in enterprises for the production and industrialization of vegetables and fruit show that integration of technological advances accounts for about 50 percent of all measures to increase labor productivity.

The measures for technological advancement may be grouped as follows:

1. Expansion and use of existing mechanization on an overall scale in production;
 2. Introduction of new mechanization facilities;
 3. Introduction of new automation and expansion of existing automation;
 4. Refinement of production technologies and integration of new technologies.
1. Expansion and use of existing mechanization on an overall scale in production needs to aim at expanding mechanization in preliminary preparation of the raw material, as for instance, mechanical sorting of cucumbers by sizing, thermo-chemical peeling of vegetables and fruit, and the like. Further, it is necessary

to expand the use of high-capacity machines, already existing in some units, for preliminary processing of beans. For example, the high-capacity bean tip cutting machines assure a productivity of 1.5 t/h, versus 0.225 t for the machines that are part of the equipment. These are coupled with machines for debunching, washing and chopping beans.

Under the current conditions, when there is a shortage of work force, expansion of mechanization in preliminary processing of raw materials is of major importance.

In the sections for sterilized preserves, the machines for seaming containers are key factors. The use on an overall scale of machines with six seaming heads, instead of one seaming head, as the ones being used now, eliminates the utilization of extra machines, that are not located in continuous flow, especially at the peak of the season.

Research conducted in the storehouse of finished products of the Enterprise for the Production and Industrialization of Vegetables and Fruit shows that in the preparation of products for dispatch there is a low productivity because the operations involve a very large amount of manpower, reaching, in the case of their mechanized performance, 30 percent of all direct manpower per product.

The achievement of specific lines composed of machines for washing and drying containers, machines for labelling, palletizing or for placing the products in packaging of various forms, types and sizes, will lead to a major increase in labor productivity and significant savings of materials.

2. Introduction of new mechanization facilities, respectively of new machines and installations, will be instrumental in modernizing technologies, creating the possibility for obtaining a production increase in the time unit. In this context we point out: machines for preparing bell peppers for processing (removal of the seed center and halving or quartering); machines for removal of the eggplant stem and slicing, and so forth. The introduction of these machines cuts the work time needed in the case of manual sorting and also reduces the number of handlings, respectively the work force, permitting its utilization on production farms, in harvesting activities.

3. Introduction of new automation and expansion of existing automation also contribute to increase labor productivity, through integration of:

- a. Automatic control of the dry substance, by production of electronic refractometers at home;
- b. Automatic control of blanching temperatures;
- c. Automatic devices for interruption of electric motors, when idling;

d. Automation at thermal power stations, for regulation of fuel use;

e. Automation of recording parameters in sterilization.

4. Refinement of production technologies and introduction of new technologies must result in saving fuel and in reducing imports, also focusing on reducing manpower.

In the context of this measure of technological advancement emphasis will be placed on:

a. Development of technologies for reducing energy use and recovering energy from warm waters that result from production processes;

b. Development of technologies for turning out concentrated products macerated from native plants, that would contribute to reducing imports of raw materials;

c. Development of technologies that would result in production of internationally competitive items;

d. Development of technologies for better using by-products, that would ensure increase in efficiency, respectively reduction of use of labor per ton of finished products;

e. Development of technologies for producing items with a high nutritional value, that can be consumed as such.

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ECONOMY

BULGARIA

WASTE OF POWER, RAW MATERIALS, ECONOMIC WEAKNESSES EXAMINED

Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian 11 Nov 85 pp 1, 13, 14

[Article by Delcho Atupov: "Now and Not Tomorrow!"]

[Text] The great industrial potential of Bulgaria is the basis for a further rise if it is used most efficiently. There are difficulties with an actual abundance of electric power. The clash between extensive and intensive ideas and actions.

Thriftiness and the most efficient use of national wealth are a strategic trend in our development. Along this path stand complex questions requiring an immediate solution. The present article as a point of departure for debate proposes certain solutions.

Our economy to the greatest degree is open to the world. And since we do not possess enough of our own raw material and energy resources, we are forced to satisfy more than 70 percent of our requirements by overseas imports. Thus the raw material and energy crisis and the constant trend toward higher prices in the world cannot help but be reflected to one degree or another on our development.

But the national economy over the years has acquired gigantic reserves and at present actually possesses surpluses, regardless of the impact of the world crisis. And for precisely this reason there has been a clash between the old extensive notions which continue to dominate in the mind (and also actions) of many scientists, specialists and leaders and the new.

For example, let us take power supply.

The hydropower plants which produce the most valuable, peak energy virtually do not operate because the reservoirs do not have any water. The reason? The several dry years running. To these factors we must add that after the first difficulties in power supply, instead of utilizing electricity more thriftily and efficiently, the hydropower plants began to be used in the nonpeak hours in order to "salvage the situation." This was continued when the water level

in the reservoirs was dropping sharply. Instead of limiting the action of the hydropower plants proportionally to the declining influx of water.

The thermal power plants, as a whole, in comparison with the other advanced countries, consume more calories in fuel units for producing 1 kw hour of electric power. Larger quantities of power are consumed for internal needs. There are greater losses also in transmitting it over the power transmission lines. Due to violations in the operating conditions, including the intolerable shutting down of the furnaces, poor quality maintenance and repair and a shortage of skilled manpower, emergencies have grown more frequent.

However, due to the heroic efforts of many power workers and the full loading of existing capacity, along with increased imports from the USSR, this year we possess a total of around 48 billion kw hours of electric power. And this, as any person could reckon, divided by 6 million persons equals 5,300 kw hours per person.

Five thousand three hundred kw hours per person! This is more than in the USSR and CSSR, more than France, almost 2-fold more than Hungary and Italy which produce a little more than 3,000 kw hours of electric power per capita. (In 1984, Bulgaria had 5,250 kw hours, the USSR 5,115 kw hours, the CSSR 5,105 kw hours and Hungary 3,260 kw hours of power per person.) Here the compared countries, without exception, have a more developed economy than ours and produce more aggregate social product and national income on a per capita basis.

Socialist Bulgaria in fraternal collaboration with the Soviet Union has created and presently possesses a powerful energy base which ranks the nation among the first in the world. But at present the question of questions is one of its efficient use. We consume 1.5-2-fold and for certain types of production up to 5-6-fold more electric power per unit of product than the other advanced countries. The consumption standards which have gradually become inflated over the years, the planning indicators and limits which, as strange as it may seem, continue to be considered even now by many as "realistic" and almost "scientifically sound" and the thus legitimized waste in the economy are one of the main reasons for the arising energy difficulties. Here precisely is a major problem.

Among the First in the World

The situation is analogous with the problems of material expenditures. On the one hand, we possess large amounts, often more than certain of the most advanced countries, and on the other, these amounts are not sufficient and we encounter difficulties.

In terms of the per capita output of ferrous metals, for example, we are already ahead of such developed countries as Great Britain, France and the United States.... The picture is approximate also in the output of nonferrous metals, in the production of certain types of machinery, chemical products, cement, grain and meat, tobacco and grapes and so forth. And if we speak of difficulties, the reason lies not at all in the shortage of raw products and materials but again in their inefficient consumption.

Let us divide the raw products and materials which arrive at an enterprise into two parts: the first part remains incorporated in the fabric of the finished article and the second part is thrown out as a production waste.

In the first part, in the finished product, we usually include much more material than is included in similar articles produced in other advanced countries. This applies both to machinery and equipment, to housing and industrial buildings, to furniture, textiles and footwear and so forth.

The reason is not so much in the relatively lower quality of our raw products and materials as it is one of the nonutilization of their properties so that the article does not have any surplus or "nonworking" material. This is repeated both with our own raw products and materials as well as the imported ones about which it cannot be said that they are poor-quality.

A vivid example of such wastefulness even in the phase of research, designing and development is hydraulic engineering construction. In the age of the scientific and technical revolution which in front of our very eyes is transforming the world in a dizzying manner, our hydroconstruction designers continue to create only gravity dam walls which are much more material intensive and almost as much more expensive, and are built three or four times more slowly than the progressive dome-shaped designs which have recently become known in world practice and where there is no excess weight. In this regard the hydroconstruction designers have still not left the 17th Century when Newton discovered the law of gravity. In the interests of truth we should add that far before Newton, and unknown to him, in the earliest periods of human civilization people intuitively considered this law in building reservoirs.

The second part of the raw products and materials, that which is discarded as production wastes in their processing in production, is much more than is thrown away in other countries.

The proof?

Again let us take metals. In the processing of ferrous and nonferrous rolled products, for example, in machine building, a significant amount of these metals are thrown out as production wastes while in the most industrially developed countries this amount, I would say, is almost insignificant.

In laying out dynamo sheets in the electrical engineering industry, from 2 to 12 percent is discarded in other countries while at our enterprises much larger amounts are discarded as cuttings and "undersize" pieces.

The same is true with the extra-expensive, imported, alloyed (tool) steels which in other countries are used without any waste, while impressive amounts of them are converted to unusable production wastes.

What happens with metals is repeated under different guises with virtually all raw products and materials. As a total within the entire national economy at present each year more than 120 million tons of production wastes are discarded. Thus, on the one hand, we deprive ourselves of the real

opportunity of producing an additional colossal amount of necessary and valuable products for the domestic market and for exports and, on the other, we pollute evermore seriously the waters, soil and air, the biosphere in which we live and destroy the ecological equilibrium in mother Bulgaria.

How does this aristocratism in designing or in the wasting of production wastes in production reflect on the national economy?

If a machine of our weighs 1,500 kg and in producing it we have discarded another 40 percent in production wastes, or 600 kg, in all we would consume a total of 2,100 kg of metal for it. The same machine produced in other advanced countries weighs 1,000 kg and the production wastes are 10 percent, or another 100 kg, making a total of 1,100 kg of expended metals. As can be seen, a difference of 2-fold is obtained in the total metal consumption for producing the same machine. To this difference, naturally, we must add, respectively, the greater consumption of fuel and electric power, the equipment and labor for processing and transporting the metals prior to the obtaining of the finished machine.

An Award Instead of Punishment

For this machine a price is set by adding up all the calculated expenditures in production plus a suitable profit and this is the mass practice in price setting, as unsound as it is. And it will be sold on the domestic market with the corresponding profit. Hence everything will be in order and the producer will be remunerated.

However, this is not the case on the international market. Because the foreign consumer is not at all concerned with what expenditures are included in its costs, what the profitability is and how the price is set. He is only interested in the quality, the consumer value and the effect from operating the product.

At the same time, a light machine of a foreign producer which costs it far less is sold at a higher price than ours. Because a reduction in the intrinsic weight of the product as a rule also means an improvement in its quality and consumer value. A light battery-operated or internal combustion engine plant truck, for example, uses less fuel in operation in order to drive its own weight and naturally will be preferred and purchased at a higher price, regardless of its lower production cost.

Crosstrends

In today's world, permanent trends can be observed which we cannot help but consider.

The first -- regardless of certain fluctuations -- is that the prices of raw products and materials, fuel and energy are constantly rising more rapidly than the price of manpower is growing. From this the conclusion immediately follows that anyone who is figuring costs will focus attention on the more efficient use of the material and energy resources.

The second trend which derives from the first and has been further strengthened by the unlimited practical opportunities of the scientific-technical revolution for abrupt qualitative changes in production is that the share of material-energy expenditures in a unit of national income is constantly declining. In the more advanced countries over the last 2 decades national income has risen with a simultaneous drop in material-energy expenditures and as a total these expenditures have declined around 2-fold per unit of national income.

For this reason we cannot help but be concerned by the reverse trend which has been observed, that is, for the share of material and energy expenditures to grow for every lev of national income and for the consumption of more material and energy resources per unit of national income in comparison with the recent past.

This question was raised recently with great acuteness by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at a meeting held recently in the Universiad Hall. With the same material and energy resources other countries produce 2- or 3-fold more product. Logically the main question arises: why is this so after our party has long set out to achieve ubiquitous intensification of social production by accelerated scientific and technical progress and improving the quality of labor and the product and has worked out and adopted a new general strategy for this purpose?

In the range of reasons which provide an answer to this question, standing in first place is the imperfection of the economic mechanism and its application in practice.

Let us begin with the simplest thing. When in the weight of a finished article one includes all the material and more equipment, fuel and energy are consumed for its manufacturing, all the expenditures are included in the costing and hence in the price. With the same profitability a greater profit is provided in comparison with a lighter product. In the same manner extravagance is encouraged.

The same thing is repeated fully with an increased volume of production wastes which (as great as they may be) are completely incorporated in the costing, they inflate costs to the breaking point and finally...are included in the price and bring proportionately a larger share of profit for the producers.

And the total amount of profit, as everyone knows, directly determines both the final residual amount and the wages as well as the other means for individual and collective consumption.

Saving What Is Wasted

Obviously, with such a situation each person must more effectively utilize the material and energy resources and all incentives for encouraging thriftiness in one way or another will not produce particularly practical results and have a lasting character if the collectives are seriously concerned with disclosing reserves and economizing and their accomplishments are included in the plan indicators of following years.

Up to now there has not been a single case where the price (and profit) of a product has been reduced when the intrinsic weight of this product includes surplus "nonworking" materials and large amounts of production wastes have been discarded. Rather the reverse is true.

For this reason, for example, the plants of the electrical engineering industry, almost without exception, cut their pieces from an entire sheet of dynamo iron, without considering that small pieces at one plant could be obtained from large cuttings from another. Because both the large and largest cuttings have already been included completely in the product costs of the first plant and no one has plans to use them further. Because it is much more advantageous to cut entire sheets of steel.

The same mechanism does not make it possible to find a correct answer to the question of surplus nighttime energy at our thermal power plants, including the nuclear one at Kozloduy. At present, the power system is not sufficiently efficient with a large gap between the peak and low loads reaching a difference of 30 percent, while in the most advanced countries this gap extends to a 10 percent difference.

Nighttime energy is a world problem and a solution to it is being sought in three main areas: building pumped storage hydropower plants [PAVETs] which with nighttime power from the TETs return the used waters for reuse, in actually converting the surplus power to the peak with an enormous effect; building duplicate capacity in industry which is operated only at night and is shut down during the day; introducing relatively much lower prices for nighttime electric power in order to interest all consumers in using it.

A start has already been made in building the PAVETs. The new Chaira PAVETs with its gravity wall is being built at a leisurely pace. As for duplicate industrial capacity which is 3- or 4-fold more efficient than the building of new power plants, not a single economic department has created this so far and as far as is known they do not anticipate this in the future. From the example of other countries and as an exception to the general rule, in power supply there have long been differentiated incentive prices for the national economy: nighttime power is 0.02 leva per kw hour (0.012 leva in the old price), daytime power is 0.055 leva per kw hour (0.034 lev) and peak power is 0.11 lev per kw hour (0.076 lev). As can be seen, the difference between the nighttime and daytime rate is close to 3-fold and in comparison with the peak rate more than 5-fold. But who would truly be concerned with building duplicate capacity in industry in order to utilize the cheapest nighttime power if this would cause product costs to drop sharply, the price would fall as well as profit and hence smaller wage funds would result?

Or let us take another problem for which the prerequisites have already been created for a correct solution. For years now, regardless of a series of economic reforms, design institutes have received their income for their support according to the cost of the projects designed meaning that the larger the designed cost the more income the institute would receive. Recently, at the beginning of the present five-year plan, it was decided to correct this anomaly, in adopting a specific regulation for applying the economic mechanism in designing. In accord with this, a new system has been instituted for price

setting of design plans which would encourage quality: if the design is on the level of our achievements, payment would be made according to the old method of the cost of the object; if it was on a world level, then 200 percent of the owed fee would be paid; if above the world level, the fee would be trebled.

So far so good. However, up to now the planning procedures have not provided the necessary limits for the investor department to make such payment on a world or above-world level. Not only for the plans but also for the initial stage of study and the compilation of a technical and economic report for its elaboration. The result? The entire specific economic mechanism and the new price regulation have collapsed and the design institutes are left to work using the old quantitative, cost categories.

As is known, designing holds a key role in accelerating scientific and technical progress and intensifying the economy. For this reason the construction of new capacity, the expansion of existing, reconstruction and modernization of any enterprise pass through a design institute. Consequently, the effectiveness of the enormous capital investments, the fate of our national accumulation and the tomorrow of our country depend not upon the quantity but rather upon the quality and creative scope of the work of the designers.

In truth, virtually all enterprises in the nation have worked out and adopted new internal regulations on the organization of wages with the presumption that wages would be made totally dependent upon quality. But this has remained a formal measure. In practice it is impossible to convert to internal distribution according to quality if the enterprise's income is formed not by this but rather by an increase in costs which determine both price and profit.

What is earned is distributed. And so people are interested in increasing the funds for distribution. But if these funds come not through quality achievements but through quantity ones, no one can compel them to distribute these funds in the reverse manner.

As for linking wages with the predominant growth of labor productivity, this dependence will be fine and encourage high quality and efficiency if it is based on a scientific foundation. But since both labor productivity and the social labor productivity are measured not by qualitative categories but by quantitative ones -- the first by the increase in the average value output per person and the second by the increase in net product (wages plus profit) which with present price formation also depend upon a rise in value, they equally distort the real results of labor and further tend to strengthen a desire to increase the material and energy resources and make production more expensive. And by this neither labor productivity nor social labor productivity rises.

This problem is exceptionally important. First of all there is not and cannot be two categories with a different content, that is, labor productivity and social labor productivity.

There is one labor productivity and an increase in it, according to Marx, "consists precisely in the fact that...the total amount of labor (live and embodied -- author) which is contained in a good is reduced." "This is why that reduction in the total amount of labor which is invested in a good is viewed as an essential feature of increased labor productivity under whatever social conditions production is carried out," he added. "In a society where the producers regulate their production according to a previously outlined plan, even with simple commodity production, labor productivity unconditionally would be measured by this scale" (K. Marx, "Capital," Vol 3, pp 280-281).

The Effect of Economic Combinations

Hence a system for evaluation and incentive, including prices, profit, wages and labor productivity, must be in a directly proportional dependence upon a reduction and not an increase in product costs and upon a rise in product quality.

The National Party Conference even in 1978 pointed out that hithertofore the dynamic planning method had predominated in mass practice and this meant an annual increase in the volumes in cost terms. But as the possibilities for increasing material and energy expenditures have already been exhausted, we are encountering serious difficulties.

In industry the toying with the assortment structure of production is already a mass phenomenon, in stopping or producing in smaller quantities those products which are not so material-intensive and correspondingly increasing the share of the more material-intensive and cost-intensive or introducing new products with inflated costing. Even in metallurgy this contradiction appears in the manufacturing and delivering to consumers of thicker rolled metal and sheet than was agreed upon in the specifications. In light industry for this purpose, they develop new, more expensive assortments and models, expensive fashionable and luxurious goods which gradually replace the customary type of articles and so forth.

We must also note the reflection of this trend in the production of spare parts and in cooperative [subcontracting] deliveries. Under the conditions of the present economic mechanism each person is interested in assembling and selling complete machines but not the spare parts for them. Because they have a relatively low cost and do not produce the volume in comparison with a finished machine. With the accumulation of a larger machine fleet in our country and among our foreign consumers, the production of spare parts for their maintenance is an absolute obligation and can be more important and more remunerative than the manufacturing of new machines. Recent world practice has essentially proven this.

The same is true of cooperative deliveries which are not made regularly and the consumer enterprises are forced often to shut down production for days and weeks thereby causing enormous harm to the economy. In spite of the signed contracts and the penalties provided in them and which, as a rule, are not observed. Even when state arbitration intervenes to settle the infractions more quickly.

The shortcomings of the economic mechanism and the practice of applying it are particularly apparent in construction. In building a project, this artificially is made more extensive by various contrivances, including delivering more expensive materials over longer distances, the seeking of subcontractors with higher costs and so forth. Then the technical leader, under the pressure of his workers, signs for incomplete work. But in order to justify the expenditure of money on wages for incomplete work, he has no other way out but to order and throw out, give away or sell to someone proportionately 3-fold more worth of building materials. Otherwise it is quickly apparent that he has overstated and overspent wages for which he will be penalized. Finally, before the project is complete, he certifies that the expenditures have been kept within the planned reduction in order to receive his bonus. Thus, a reduction is turned into an increase in costs.

The universal desire to increase costs under the influence of the imperfection of the mechanism for planning, reporting, evaluating and encouraging economic activities, in causing great losses both to the individual consumers as well as to society as a whole, is reinforced also by the practices of the trade and supply organizations. Due to higher prices they realize also a greater turnover and profit. A coincidence of interests is established for the producers and the intermediate organizations running contrary to the interests of the consumers and society. And finally the superior economic bodies, including the banks and finances which should watch out for the interests of society, in practice tolerate the processes of increasing costs as they obtain greater deductions from profit into the income of the state budget. And behind a portion of this income is concealed the actual squandering of material and energy resources and enormous national wealth which could actually multiply the national income of our country.

A 180-Degree Turn

It is easy to criticize the imperfection of the economic mechanism but more important to find the way for a correct solution. The creation of a new, more advanced mechanism which corresponds to the current stage of development is truly complicated and difficult. At the same time, however, this is vitally necessary. What is to be done?

Let us attempt to focus on the most essential and simplest things some of which we might forget in our economic searches. The main thing is to produce more product at an ever-faster rate and this must be real product, not in value terms but in physical units, while simultaneously reducing costs and improving its quality and consumer value. This task is organically linked with the personal interests of each worker and this is the primary and strongest weapon for activating the social factor and for arousing a universal desire to create more and greater consumer values with smaller expenditures of socially necessary labor. This is the only objective synthesizing criterion for a rise in the productive force of labor.

But this means a 180-degree turn not in the figurative but in the literal sense of the word. From a mechanism which encourages an artificial rise in expenditures and delays scientific-technical progress, intensification, the

quality and efficiency of production we must move to a qualitatively new mechanism which operates in the reverse direction of the one up to now.

In the first place, radical changes are required in the entire price formation system which up to now has been conservative and unmanageable. From the price of an article or element they will subtract -- on the basis of scientifically sound expenditure standards conforming to the advanced countries -- all surplus expenditures on raw products and materials, fuel and energy, amortization deductions and labor, surplus intrinsic weight and excessively discarded production wastes. The price will be increased or reduced according to the quality and consumer value of the good in such a manner that the effect from improved quality will be distributed justly between the developer and producer, on the one hand, and the consumer, on the other. Hence everyone will be interested in a constant modernization and improvement of the product.

Only in this manner can profit be made dependent not upon increased expenditures and costs in production but solely upon the savings and reduction in costs of the product as well as upon its improved quality. And only then will the residual-result principle in forming wages and the other funds for collective and individual consumption begin to operate with its entire incentive force and in that direction corresponding to the interests of society and the global tasks which must be solved.

It will be possible to overcome certain infatuations with applying scientific and technical innovations which in practice do not provide either today or in the future a particular economic or social effect but rather consume large investments and increase the cost of production.

The criterion of good quality does not encompass just the technical level, reliability, operating parameters and consumer value of a product, but also the expenditures on its manufacturing and its costs. In other words, the leading criterion for improving the quality of a product is an increase in its consumer value with a simultaneous absolute or relative reduction in its cost or a synthesized increase in the difference between the consumer value and cost. Any other quality which does not conform to this regularity is directed against its creator and causes it harm.

Reserves

The refocusing of the immediate interests of people through prices, profit, wages and other incentives, on maximum savings, on reducing costs and improving product quality would cause a general activating and chain reaction in a positive direction and this in terms of its scale and effect would equal a true revolution in the national economy. And this will occur by the integrated disclosure and full utilization of the present colossal reserves in our economy.

The fixed capital of the nation during the April period of development alone has risen from 12 billion leva to over 100 billion or over the nearly 30 years we have built more than eight new Bulgarias.

We possess modern equipment which we use extensively (in terms of time still only half) and intensively (in terms of capacity, also as much), or we have at hand many times greater opportunities to increase production.

We possess electric power, fuel, raw products and materials with which we could produce 2- or 3-fold more product and 4- or 5-fold more national income, if we would be concerned with creatively lightening the articles and elements and gradually eliminate production wastes.

We possess great reserves of working time and manpower equaling at least 1 million workers if we are strongly concerned with improving the organization of production and labor and much more with increasing skills and strengthening the social activeness of the individual. We possess sufficiently talented scientists and specialists, designers and engineers who could product incomparably more for society than hithertofore.

From these reserves, from this powerful economic potential which must operate at full force comes the vision of Comrade Todor Zhivkov of the possibility -- and necessity! -- of increasing labor productivity not by just a few percentages but by many fold.

There is no other way. Here rests the fate of the socialist revolution which is continuing now, under altered historical conditions and which poses new responsibilities for each of us right now and not tomorrow!

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ECONOMY

POLAND

EAST-WEST TRADE DEALS REPORTED

January Report

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 11-12, 25, 28 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by: Jok]

[Text] USSR--USA: A contract concluded by the Soviet Union and the American firm CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY projects the delivery of 200 tractors and 39 pieces of pipe-laying equipment by the end of March 1986, for a combined value of \$90 million.

PRC--Switzerland: The concern BROWN BOVERI & CIE (BBC) has obtained four orders from the PRC for equipment designed to modernize the power industry. The contract, valued at \$200 million, projects the delivery of equipment and the corresponding technology for a high-tension line linking Shanghai with a water power plant in the province of Hubei, as well as 150 diesel locomotives for transporting coal.

USSR--Finland: The LEMMINKAINEN OY enterprise has received an order from the Soviet TECHNOPROMIMPORT to build a complete menswear factory in Kiev. In implementing this project, the Finnish contractor is cooperating with the French firm VESTRA UNION S.A. The deadline for completion of the structure has been set for mid-1987. Its projected cost will be 70 million Finnish markkas.

CSR--Iceland: Czechoslovakia and Iceland have signed another 5-year trade agreement that projects continued Czech deliveries of tractors and passenger cars. Meanwhile, fish will continue to dominate Icelandic export. One-third of the tractors used in Iceland come from Czechoslovakia.

USSR--FRG: The West German firm WINDMOLLER & HOLSCHEER has received the largest order in its history, with a combined value of 88 million Deutsche marks. The order projects the delivery in 1987 of complete equipment for the Soviet factory works in Vyborg that produces packaging materials for the food industry.

USSR--Sweden: The ALFA-LAVAL concern, well-known producer of equipment for the food industry, has concluded a contract with the Soviet Union that supplements an earlier agreement to deliver equipment for a milk processed products plant. The contract is valued at 90 million Swedish kronor.

USSR--Great Britain: The British branch of the Japanese firm ITOH & COMPANY has obtained a contract from the Soviet foreign trade enterprise TECHNOPROMIMPORT for five fiber carbonization assemblies. The delivery is projected for 1986-1987.

USSR--FRG: The firm KLOCKNER FERROMATIK DESMA has obtained another Soviet order for footwear production equipment. The deliveries, valued at 22.4 million Deutsche marks, will include injection molding machines and forms for producing footwear from thermoplastic masses. They are designated for factories in six Soviet republics.

PRC--Japan: The firm SANWA has concluded a contract with the PRC on scientific and technological cooperation. The exchange of technologies will include such fields as chemistry, electrical engineering equipment, the building of machinery, transport and environmental protection.

USSR--France: The foreign trade enterprise TECHNOINTORG has signed a contract with the French SLAVA association to deliver 25,000 Minsk-type Soviet refrigerators.

February Report

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 17-18, 8 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by: Jok]

[Text] USSR--Italy: The state SNAMPROGETTI enterprise received a Soviet order to build an automated system for producing zinc valued at 100 billion lire. The agreement, concluded in Moscow, projects completion of the investment, that will have an annual production capacity of 100,000 tons of zinc, by 1989.

PRC--Belgium: A branch of the American firm JOHNSON AND JOHNSON, Belgian pharmaceuticals producer JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICAL NV, will construct an insecticide factory in the Chinese autonomous region of Chuang-tsi. The agreement, valued at 500 million Belgian francs, projects implementation of the investment by the end of 1987.

USSR--Finland: The firm EKE has obtained another in a series of Soviet orders, this time to build 60 buildings to house employee workforces laboring in West Siberian petroleum fields. The order is valued at 130 million Finnish markkas. The Finnish enterprise is already at work building a new port at Tallin and a pharmaceuticals factory in Moscow.

CSR--FRG: The West German firm SCHOTT-GLASWERKE has received an order from the TECHNOEXPORT phz for the delivery of a complete chemical system for concentrating acids. The order is valued at 8 million Deutsche marks. The production capacity of the new plant is set at 30,000 tons of chemical products per year.

USSR--Canada: A new long-term contract covering the years 1986-1990 projects another Soviet grain purchase from Canada, amounting to 25 million tons. Within the framework of the current contract that expires in mid-1986, the USSR purchased approximately 30 million tons of wheat and fodder grain from Canada.

USSR--FRG: The firm UHDE has built an infant nutriment factory in Sibai in the Urals. The new plant, that uses West German know-how, produces 25 tons of feeding mixtures per day.

PRC--Italy: The IVECO firm, which belongs to the FIAT group, has accepted an order to build a truck factory with an annual production capacity of 60,000 vehicles in Nanjing (Jiangsu province). The new plant will embark upon the production of trucks with a carrying capacity of 1.3 to 3 tons on the basis of technical documentation supplied by IVECO. The investment will be financed through credit granted by the Italian government.

USSR--Italy: The NECCHI firm has concluded a contract with the TECHNOPROIMPORT phz valued at \$3 million to deliver sewing machines for the Soviet clothing industry. The deliveries also will include computer-controlled equipment.

Hungary--United States: New York City Bank and Hungary's Central Exchange and Credit Bank SA have opened a joint trade bank in Budapest. The new credit institution has received permission to conduct forint and foreign-exchange transactions.

USSR--Holland: In response to an order from the Soviet TECHNOPROIMPORT phz, the firm PEJA EXPORT will supply equipment this year for the production of sterilized milk with a production capacity of 5,000 liters per hour.

PRC--Sweden: The ASEA concern has received an order to deliver 250 pieces of relay equipment valued at 40 million Swedish kronor. This is already the third such order placed by the PRC with the Swedish firm.

USSR--Switzerland: The PERFEKT TECHNOLOGIES firm has obtained an order from the Soviet phz SOVRYBFLOT to deliver equipment for analyzing the quality of food products during processing. The value of the contract is set at \$100,000.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

FAILING METALWORKS PLANT FACES MERGER OR BANKRUPTCY

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Andrzej Zmuda: "The Difficult Road to Insolvency: 'Domgos'-- Bankruptcy or Merger;" passage in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] While traveling to Zabrze, to the Domgos Metalworks, I had the following entry in my notes: "Employees--192 persons. Only 80 percent of planned production in 1985. Gross profits not quite 9 million zloty. Debts--unpaid taxes, the PFAZ, vendors' fees--almost 35 million zloty. Credit obligations to the bank--29 million zloty. From 1 January of this year the NBP has withheld their credit. Market production--boilers, other market articles--can this be abandoned?"

First I went to the NBP division in Zabrze. Its director, Zbigniew Wierciak, knew the situation well, since he made the decision to block credit and to exact fees from Domgos.

"Twice programs to reorganize the management were of no help. There was no way around it--they do not get credit. We will give only short-term loans for small sums, with mandatory payments. Actually, we must try to take advantage of the chance of a commissariat administration, but there are suggestions of insolvency. Someone will probably buy Domgos. I know of at least two proposals... In the end, as far as the bank is concerned, the account will soon be cleared--we will collect everything until the second half of February. But, after all, they have delinquent taxes, they have not paid for material ordered...and as far as we know they have other debts. In my opinion, they must protect the market production of Domgos, for if someone were to buy it, these products could be changed.

And so it is not a pretty picture?

The director also warned me that the management had dispersed, that the duties of the chief of the firm as a whole were being performed by the chief of production...

This is the truth--Engineer Roman Molata directs Domgos for the moment. The director resigned, the technical director went to a Polonia firm, the chief accountant, after completing the audit for 1985, is also looking for a way out...

Zabrze's Domgos is truly in an unenviable position.

"The bank is merciless," said Engineer Molata. "We still owe them several million. We still have to pay almost 11 million in income tax, more than 18 million to the PFAZ. Overall we have to pay 49 million zloty, and we are owed 28 million zloty. The debit balance is 21 million zloty, but our profits were not quite 9 million zloty... Soon we will pay off the bank, but where can we get the rest? We asked for a reprieve on our payments to the PFAZ---they refused us."

In a word--a tragedy. But how has it come to this? After all, Domgos makes fairly attractive market articles, like manual carpet cleaners, nut grinders, corner shelves of synthetic material, floor lamps and chandeliers, grocery carts. It makes boilers--central heating exchangers for one-family dwellings and village farms. Presently the maximum is 1 thousand a month, but they have made 30 thousand per year. Half of the production of Domgos goes onto the market. The other half goes toward cooperation with the mining industry (pliable sheetmetal for underground casings, fast-bending pipe) as well as carts for the meat industry and orthopedic handles for wheelchairs.

And so the production program is quite diversified--metal and synthetics. "It is not a pretty picture." Such a small institution should be extremely elastic, adapt itself to the needs of the market, make do with the lack of materials, switch from one assortment to another quickly and efficiently. But at the Zabrze Domgos they have had bad luck with everything.

Most of all with sheetmetal. In 1984, when they had already gotten themselves into a critical hole, with a need for 2,600 tons of sheetmetal, they were promised only 560 tons, and they received only 440. And the boilers are about 40 percent of the value of production! The pipes, for example, which were needed in the fourth quarter of the previous year, came only at the end of the year. A large shipment of sheetmetal--after several days--also fell short of the agreement. There was a lack of ready goods--there were no goods for the purchasers--there was nothing to pay the vendors, who added a high rate of interest for unpaid bills beyond the terms agreed upon.

And so the mood at Domgos is doleful. The only thing that was effected far beyond the plan was the PFAZ: 312 percent for 1985. It is clear that the payments were too high when production fell by 20 percent.

"But what else can we do when in 1983 the average salary here was 8,900 zloty, but everyone else around us is rich?" (There is a difficulty here: the director of the NBP division said that the average salary in Zabrze amounts to 35,000 zloty). Presently in Domgos the average salary is about 16,000 zloty, so it is better, but it still is not in competition with the colossuses of industry.

But--and here I add my own opinion--is it at all possible that at any time and anywhere there can be the same salaries at every institution? Quite to the contrary, the reforms have made the salaries of the work crew dependent on the output of the factory.

Last year 90 persons left Domgos and 40 new employees came, but only 13 of them stayed.

"If this continues," my hosts said, "our problem will be solved automatically--there will be no people to work."

The bad luck of Domgos began, after all, less than 2 years ago. If we can talk about bad luck at all--for this term does not count in economics--it would be in the inefficiency of management. In the middle of the 70's it was a small regional factory. After being taken over by the key electro-machine industry it became a member of the Domgos association specializing--as the name indicates--in household articles.

Wonders were promised at that time: modernization, contemporization, interesting products. What became of this? Not much. I visited a manufacturing shop--the only one built from this ambitious plan, for there were supposed to be three others. It was located in one of the old shafts of the Pstrowski mine, on the outskirts of the city. In an area of 1,200 square meters the production medley was almost like a cottage industry. In one corner carts and boilers were made, in another--there was a stamping press for synthetic materials. Above, a montage of grinders and lamps. In a word--scraps of this and that.

On the grounds were two Star trucks, quite ancient.

"When, because of their gasoline engines, these types of trucks could not be used," said Engineer Molata, "we installed compression-type diesel engines in them. And what happened? Lately we receive only a small fraction of the needed fuel. It would be better to use ethylene. Because of this we have to arrange for transportation with the PKS, more than 3 million zloty went for this last year, while our trucks rust..." (a contribution to the unfortunate additional costs of Domgos, this time not at all the fault of the institution).

In one corner of the shop my guide showed me a space where on the recommendation of the Bumar mechanics industries in Labedy they will manufacture records out of synthetic material (whenever they receive enough equipment and material from those industries).

This agreement should strongly help to repair the finances of Domgos.

Could this be a way out of the impasse? It turns out that it could be the beginning...of a union between the two industries, that is a marriage...of an ant with an elephant.

The fact of the matter is that just last July Domgos approached Bumar for help in their situation with an offer of cooperation in production using Bumar's materials and equipment. Using a method of successively closer ties, last October Domgos approached Bumar in Labedy with a request to be subsumed by these major industries. The offer was accepted, there are positive expressions of workers' joy in both establishments. I saw a copy of the

pronouncement to the minister of metallurgy and machine industry of 23 December 1985 about the terms of accord for this merger. As we know, a few days later the bank blocked Domgos's credit.

The industries in Labedy are not perturbed at the debts of Domgos (as was told to me in Zabrze), they will accept them with reservation; for them they are small sums.

If this is so, why was Domgos on the table at the interdepartmental commission of the NBP? The matter of the merger was known to the commission, for in its material I found a negative opinion on the subject of Domgos being taken over by Bumar. For there is a deep-seated fear that under the wings of this "elephant" the market production will be lost forever. We have numerous examples of this in our country, for 10 years ago the regional state industries were almost completely liquidated. In many instances, after being taken over by "key" industries, they eliminated their market goods, becoming cooperative branches of the large industries. This fate is quite likely for Zabrze's Domgos.

If not Bumar, who can buy Domgos? Under the assumption that they cannot help themselves, after all aren't they among the poorest in the Predom association? I have heard about the Prodryn industrial association in Katowice, who have supported a reorganization of the "regionals" for the past 10 years. There are fears, however, that this association, which is not very rich, could not meet the financial obligations of Domgos, and that they are in no position to buy the Zabrze establishment. There were probably some telephone calls from Prodryn, but in my entire week-long visit there, I did not notice any other activity. The ministry is supposed to take care of this matter, but they are keeping silence. This is even stranger because there has been an official proposal that Bumar take over Domgos.

An atmosphere of expectation and hesitation hovers over the Zabrze establishment. I was earnestly informed that they would be most willing to come under the protection of Bumar. After all, they are wooing the workforce with this, since they know that in those companies the wages are much higher, and one can count on good technical, administrative, social, etc. conditions.

"They are now talking about our insolvency. But if we do go bankrupt, Bumar could buy us outright, and they will always beat Prodryn. And if they liquidate us entirely, there will not be any market products at all. Bumar promises that they will not put a stop to them, and will even broaden them, for large companies also depend on displays of goods for the home market..."

One of the representatives of the remaining leadership of Domgos told me in conclusion: "If the ministry and the association had helped us even a little a year ago, or even if they would help us now, then with cooperation from Bumar we would still have a chance to extricate ourselves. At this moment we must await decisions which are out of our hands. But for how long? Meanwhile the leadership is dispersing, the workforce is diminishing, and only equipment, material and debts will be left..."

Whether the Zabrze Domgos will fold, join with another electro-machine industrial company or be bought by regional industry must be decided as quickly as possible, after the introduction of a solid economic account, but protecting the production necessary to society. The suspense cannot be maintained any longer.

Because--as the old anecdote says--uncertainty is worst of all. However, insolvency, or that dirty word: bankruptcy, is the last resort.

/PS. The minister of metallurgy and machine industry assembled a commission, which on the 13th of this month visited the Zabrze Domgos and began to research the situation. They will work on their findings through the end of February, about which we hope to inform our readers./

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ECONOMY

POLAND

WOZNIAK INTERVIEWED ON ATTITUDES TOWARD REFORM

AU260608 Warsaw ZYCIE WARZAWY in Polish 22/23 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member, by Henryk Chadzynski:
"What Reality Determines Success?"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] Our country is currently facing an important turning point in its development, a need to accelerate socioeconomic development in order to make good the lost time; take advantage of the achievements of science, technology, and organization; and satisfy social needs better. We know that in order to do this it is necessary to overcome many kinds of material restrictions, as well as barriers in social consciousness. What is presently the most difficult problem and at the same time the most important one in this sphere?

[Wozniak] The need for the present stage is not visible to the naked eye of the average citizen. This is evident from assessments of economic phenomena and trends which we make from time to time, but especially during work on 5-year plans. It emerges from the analyses that if we continue working the way we have done until now, all of us and the entire economy will regress while the world progresses. However, not everyone realizes this. The average citizen reacts most of all to the hardships of daily life--inflation; problems with trade, services, and transportation; and housing, to mention the most conspicuous ones. Here lies the key with which we may communicate to people's minds that a new development stage is necessary. In order to achieve progress, one must reach decisions in a different way and work better.

[Chadzynski] How does society react to such a view?

[Wozniak] Everyone agrees with this in theory and of course they look in the party program and government programs for answers to the question what things will be like in several years time. There is no doubt that they expect things to be better. However, there is no clear reply by them to the question on whom this progress depends and who is to direct this progress; instead, many people refer to the authorities in a vague sense. But when these same authorities tell the citizen through the medium of the economic mechanisms of enterprises that he will have to be made redundant because there are too many people employed, or that he has to improve his qualifications, or work

harder than so far, this causes considerable opposition both from the person involved and from most of the workforce. And yet the economic reform boils down to the fact that the economy will be more efficient with every passing year, which means that production and productivity inside enterprises must increase, organization must improve, consumption of materials must be reduced, and employment must be rationalized. In order to achieve all this the threshold of requirements must be raised. Unfortunately, it is then that voices demanding concessions or criticizing dismissals can be heard.

The most difficult matter before us is to overcome the barrier resulting from people's sluggishness in employing economic reform mechanisms and force them to conduct themselves in the required way. This applies to enterprises, but improving human attitudes also applies to everyone at all levels, from the center right down to the enterprise managements.

[Chadzynski] What is the general conclusion?

[Wozniak] The economic reform is a certain compromise, but we must begin to observe the rules of the economic game better, because this is what ultimately determines our standard of living. We have submitted our aims and suggested solutions to general issues for discussion prior to the 10th PZPR Congress. The results of this discussion and the decisions of the congress will be exceedingly important in order to break the various barriers to development, one of the most difficult of which I believe is the barrier in consciousness. For we must all realize the high stakes involved in the game, what rules are in force, and what really determines success.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

ECONOMIC SITUATION DEBATED IN CATHOLIC PRESS

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 6, 9 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Stefan Malecki-Tepicht: "Zygmunt Szeliga vs Ryszard Bugaj"]

[Text] The reader would be in error to think that the polemics of Zygmunt Szeliga against Ryszard Bugaj's article is a substantial discussion, that it is a search for an answer to the question: what was the state of the Polish economy in the year 1985 and what awaits us in the future.

In issue 1/86 of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY Ryszard Bugaj made an attempt to present the reasons why the crisis in the Polish economy is continuing. In his opinion, the effects of the factors operating in the years 1982-1985 are diminishing. He considers the following among the most important: lengthened work time, lowered popular consumption, favorable atmospheric conditions for agriculture, a self-imposed "moratorium" on Poland's loans from Western countries, the slight, thrift-producing effects of economic reform operating within the tight yoke of various central regulations.

And Editor Szeliga says about this that the fact that "the state of the Polish economy is not good" is known by everyone "from the head of state to teenagers." But this fact does not mean that the Polish economy is in a state of crisis. Quite the contrary. Poland came out of its crisis long ago, and Ryszard Bugaj has merely carefully gathered facts and figures "convenient" to his thesis...and in some instances he strays from the truth." [quotation marks as received] But all of these deceptions and manipulations are necessary for Bugaj--in Szeliga's opinion--to support the necessity of "the democratization of social life." But what kind of democratization? Antisocialist--answers Szeliga, with which he cannot agree, and in his entire article he fully resists such a demand.

Let us look, then, at the specific instances in which, in Editor Szeliga's opinion, Bugaj strays from the truth.

1) Work time. Bugaj says that in the mining industries work time in 1984 was longer than work time in 1981 by 20 percent. Szeliga maintains that work time in 1984 was longer only by 7.4 percent. Let us resolve this argument with the help of the Statistical Yearbook. The number of manhours worked in the state mining industry in 1984 (835 million manhours) was in fact 20 percent higher than the manhours worked in 1981 (695 manhours). The number of manhours

worked by one worker of an industrial and development group in the state mining industry in fact rose by 7.4 percent. But Editor Szeliga forgets to add that the number of overtime manhours worked by one worker rose by 73 percent (!) in this same period.

In discussing the theme of work time, Editor Szeliga concludes with the assertion that "taking 1981 as a basis of comparison is obviously an abuse." I point out this assertion for the particular attention of the reader.

2) Agricultural production. Bugaj states that "excellent atmospheric conditions (...) have permitted (...) a profitably high growth in agricultural production." Szeliga argues that Bugaj "again strays from the truth." Let us see what the truth is. What Editor Szeliga states is in fact true. In the period of 1982-1984 not much more than a 3 percent growth was achieved in crop production. But we obtain this result by using that same year 1981 as a basis of comparison. We would have to know nothing about the specifics of agriculture to use as our basis of comparison the one year of the largest growth in agricultural production. To avoid such errors agricultural statisticians--I presume that Editor Szeliga is not one of them--make use of an average over several years as a basis of comparison, and using this technique we arrive at a growth rate in crop production of more than 4 percent. From what I know of agriculture, a growth rate of more than 4 percent in crop production is not a bad result, but a very good one.

3) Food consumption. Bugaj asserts that after a violent decline in food consumption in 1982, it has stabilized at a low level. Editor Szeliga parries dexterously that it was in the year 1981 that food consumption fell by 4.6 percent, while in the year 1983 and 1984 it rose respectively by 1.7 and 2.4 percent. This was the case. But there is no telling why the editor of POLITYKA forgot that in 1982 food consumption fell by 5.4 percent. Taking this change into account, food consumption fell at a rate of 2 percent annually. We take 1981 as a comparison, about which Editor Szeliga reminds us. We remember that in accusing Bugaj of deception concerning work time, Editor Szeliga made use of a reckoning of hours worked by one worker. And we can take advantage of this same methodological indicator. Food consumption for one resident in the years 1981-1984 fell at a mean rate of 4 percent annually, and consumption of meat and meat products fell at a rate of 5.2 percent. In the same time agricultural production, gain for one resident rose at a rate of 1.7 percent, with a simultaneous decline in meat production at a rate of 2.1 percent. In light of this we would like to ask Zygmunt Szeliga how he can base the decline in food consumption on the dynamics of the decline in agricultural production. Even more so when we remember that agricultural production was rising just as other types of economic activity were reaching their nadir.

4) I am not in a position to deal with the figures presented by Editor Szeliga on foreign trade, since this data is not provided in the Statistical Yearbook.

5) Editor Szeliga treats the last matter as primary. What disturbs Ryszard Bugaj is the decline in the rate of growth of national income in the year 1985 and the resulting market instability. None of these phenomena awakens any

reservations in Zygmunt Szeliga. He says that often in the past high growth rates in national income were causes for social crises. Editor Szeliga suggests that if this low growth rate is only indicative of structural changes in the economy, we should be glad that everything is working out for the best. And for this reason the fears of Bugaj are unfounded. In reference to market instability, Editor Szeliga has walked around the city, looked into the shops and seen that there are goods there, and that no one is buying in a panic, and so there is no problem. I must say that this is the first time I have ever encountered such an evaluation of the market situation in economic publications. In Editor Szeliga's entire argumentation one thing makes me suspicious.

If market stability is preserved--as Editor Szeliga sees with his naked eye--it seems that his demands for structural changes are unfounded. What would be the purpose of changing the structure of the economy if the one that exists insures market stability. If this structure of the economy is proper--creates stable conditions--what is the reason for lowering the growth rate of national income. Editor Szeliga does not explain this to us. Editor Szeliga is right in reminding us that "it is every economist's and publicist's responsibility to respect facts and figures." I would add that talent in logic is useful in turning these facts and figures into a cohesive whole. But perhaps I am asking too much.

Editor Zygmunt Szeliga has caught Ryszard Bugaj red-handed. In the reliable American criminal justice system the first responsibility of the authorities is to inform the accused that "from this moment everything that you say can be used against you." And this is the case here. Everything Ryszard Bugaj says, bah, even more...everything that he does not say is turned against him in Zygmunt Szeliga's text.

As I said in my introduction, the merits of the matter itself--the state of the Polish economy--are not important to Editor Szeliga; what is important is the calendar. Editor Z. Szeliga manipulates the year 1981 with complete freedom. Ryszard B.'s use of figures from 1981 is "obviously an abuse." Figures from 1981 called up by Editor Szeliga are the crowning argument against Bugaj.

One thing is surprising. POLITYKA, at least since 1982, has been teaching political culture to society, while denying that its enemies possess any political culture. As far as I remember, Ryszard Bugaj's essential concern was the state of our economy and expectations of changes in it in the future. In no fragment of his text does Bugaj insult anyone, bear false witness against anyone, thus showing that he is a man of culture, political among other kinds. In his polemics Editor Zygmunt Szeliga represents a peculiar sort of political culture. Is this the sort of political culture that POLITYKA is fighting for through the pen of its editor?

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

INTENSIVE POLITICAL WORK IN ARMED FORCES URGED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 Jan 86 p 1, 3

["For a New Advancement in Pre-Congressional Massive Political Work"]

[Text] The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army together with our entire nation are getting ready for a worthy welcome of the significant event in the life of the Party and the country--the 13th Congress of the BCP. The realization of this important political event coincides with the celebration of the 110th anniversary of the April Rebellion, the 130th anniversary of the birth of Dimitur Blagoev, the 95th anniversary of the formation of the BCP, and 30 years since the April Plenum of the CC of the BCP.

With its political comprehensiveness and significance, the 13th Congress will occupy a distinctively important place in the life of the Party; it will have an outstanding social, political, economic, and ideological significance in the further elaboration and perfection of our advanced socialist society. The party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov will show once again their profound loyalty and consistency for the transformation into deeds of the vital policy of the April Plenum.

The armed defenders of the motherland together with the millions of working people of our country will meet the next Party Congress with immense happiness and enthusiasm; with the noble desire to reach new, still greater achievements in their combat and political training, in the mastery of weapon use and combat technology, in the strengthening of discipline, in the raising of combat readiness of the armed forces to an even higher level. Now, as always, they tighten their combat ranks and mobilize their strengths for a prominent contribution in the noble pre-congressional competition. With their personal example the soldiers-Communists create a constructive and efficient environment and inspire the Komsomol and non-Party members in the fight for practical realization of the curricula and programs.

The successful and productive accomplishment of the pre-congressional tasks requires the commanding officers and political organs to constantly keep in mind the decisions of the February Plenum of the CC of the BCP, and the ideas and formulations which are contained in the report by Comrade Todor

Zhivkov to the Politburo of the CC of the BCP (April and August, 1985), to gain an even more profound insight into their nature and requirements and, what is especially important, to draw conclusions for their practical application in perfecting the style and methods of work for the implementation of the achievements of the scientific and technological progress in combat training of the armed forces, and for the eradication of prerequisites for negative phenomena. The various methods and resources for ideological work should obviously be utilized to achieve this goal. Useful in this respect is the wealth of past experience, as well as the tremendous opportunities offered by the Party's conferences.

In the entire pre-congressional activism of the Bulgarian People's Army an important place and role is assigned to massive political work as a reliable means for raising the political consciousness and increasing the civic activities of the soldiers, in addition to the successful completion of combat and political training tasks.

An analysis of everything accomplished up to now shows that a number of commanding officers and political organs are increasingly more successful in overcoming the schoolteacher's method of approach, the ceremoniousness, and the superfluous fuss in the organization of massive political activity. A much more important place is given to the lively and informal educational work with people. An exemplary model in this respect are the activities of the political organs in which the officers Tashev, Kalchev, Angelov, Zhelev, Kolev, and others are serving.

These political organs apply widely the already established by experience, as well as certain new systems and methods of work. They strive to carry out the greater part of the planned activities in the field, in the training and firing ranges, in the places where the combat mastery of the armed forces is shaped. Concrete steps are also exerted to enhance the role of the subjective factor, to strengthen the unified command, and to change the way of thinking for a new, revolutionary approach and action at work. It is not by chance that these military collective groups have excellent results in combat and political training.

It must be pointed out, however, that at this stage this activity neither in its pace, nor scope, nor depth, corresponds completely to the significance of the most important forthcoming political event in the country--the 13th Congress of the BCP. In a number of places it is still poor in content and design, it is not sufficiently aggressive, it does not involve all categories of servicemen, and it is not strictly purposeful and narrowly linked with the specific tasks of the collective groups. For this reason the effectiveness of some operations is comparatively low. They do not always cause the necessary ideological impact on the personnel.

The fundamental reason for this is the inability to actually overcome the attitude of underestimating the importance of mass political work. The necessary care is not taken for its efficient and dynamic management to increase the quality and effectiveness of each ideological activity.

A primary task at this time for the commanding officers and political workers of all sections of the Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, is to get even more actively involved in all operations. Their irrevocable task is also to conduct ideological activity in small military units. With their convincing speech, with their example, and with their actions they must involve the entire personnel in the noble socialist competition and in the fight to strengthen the military units.

The decisive increase in the comprehensiveness and productivity of the pre-congressional massive political work to a high degree depends on the specific insight and skillful utilization of the ideological meaning of the Party's decisions, and on the theoretical elaboration and practical methods of approach of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

The sharp and convincing exposure of the enormous political and organizational work, conducted by the CC of the BCP and personally by Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress, the National Party Conference, and the February Plenum of the CC of the BCP (1985), and their spirit of innovation, creativity, courage, and daring will exert a direct and powerful effect on the work for improving the style of the quality completion of the tasks presently facing the military units.

Mass political work can be elevated to a higher level if the commanding officers and political organs take timely measures for the eradication of cliches, formalism, and pomp, if they skillfully utilize all tested and reliable methods, rather than dispense its contents only at general meetings, lectures, and report hearings; if it is more closely related to the life and specific tasks of each stage of training, as well as the complicated and controversial situation in the world and the Balkans. The main criterion for the productivity of mass political work must bring up the specific achievement of each soldier and commanding officer, that is, the good results in combat and political training.

In the entire mass political activity it is necessary to place an even greater importance on the questions related to the notable accomplishments of the nation in the building and defense of a well developed socialist society, especially during the years following the historic April Plenum, as well as publicizing the achievements in social and economic development of the Soviet Union and the other brotherly socialist countries.

Ample opportunity for contribution by the commanding officers and political organs of the Party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations is also offered in connection with the forthcoming celebration of a number of great social and political events, which will be a major reflection on the all aspects of social and political life of the country.

A distinctively important point in the pre-congressional mass political work is to publicize the unselfish brotherly aid which the great Soviet Union gives us for the building of an advanced socialist society and for the strengthening and modernization of our People's army; to emphasize, through

appropriate methods and resources, the paramount importance of the brotherly and vital friendship and collaboration between the BCP and the CPSU, and between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples.

The work for a worthy welcome of the 13th Party Congress is being accomplished in an environment of an acute struggle between the two opposing social systems; under conditions of highly strained international relations, caused by the imperialist forces of the USA and NATO. This requires the commanding officers and the political organs, the Party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations to take special care to expose the aggressive policy of imperialism, to increase combat readiness of the armed forces, and to intensify the vigilance and safeguarding of military secrets. It is necessary to regularly and convincingly present the immense military and economic might of the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Pact, and their readiness to defeat each and every aggressor who dares to trespass our sacred borders. On this basis, the responsibility of each private, officer, and sergeant must be increased in order to thus enhance his personal contribution in the execution of tasks, for the complete utilization of the available training resources, and for the improvement of combat and political training of the personnel.

An important task is to use the practical aspects of mass political work in the fight to bring military life in strict conformity with the regulations and orders; to create such an environment, where no shortcomings are tolerated in the flawless completion of all tasks.

For the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, the time left until the 13th Party Congress is a time of dedicated work for the achievement of even greater results in the training of each military collective group. The main concern now is the success and accomplishment in training and education. It is the basic criterion, it is the most profound meaning and content of the all-embracing pre-congressional activity of every serviceman, of every Communist and Komsomol member in the Bulgarian People's Army.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

BORDER GUARDS, MILITARY RECRUITS GIVE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Reports published under the overall title: "Inviolable Frontiers"]

[Text] 9 November (Garrison X). "Avowed!" Resounding through the square were these words sacred to each Bulgarian and to the entire Bulgarian family. For us they represent tranquility and peaceful labor in the fields, factories and institutes. For those evilly inclined they are a warning that our motherland is in secure hands and any attempt to encroach on it will find a firm rebuff.

It was precisely 1000 hours. On the rostrum were officials headed by the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Minister of Internal Affairs Dimitur Stoyanov, the Commander of the Border Troops, Lt Gen Stefan Tsanov, and the okrug leaders. Then followed the clipped command for beginning the vow taken by the men of the unit where Officer Dimitur Khrisimov serves.

With a firm and confident step, the young border troops passed in order to demonstrate their loyalty to the people in front of the colors. Those who do not know a moment of tranquility, those who night and day and through all seasons have only one intention, one thought, the state frontier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is sacred and inviolable.

Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov gave a speech of welcome to the young border troops. In it he emphasized that the vows taken before the colors mean that they will defend until their last breath the dear fatherland and the socialist victories of the working people. They are setting out along the path of their military duty when our people are celebrating by worthy labor deeds the 13th BCP Congress, the 30th anniversary of the historic April general line of our party and the 40th anniversary of the Jubilee of the Border Troops. On the other hand, the complex international situation exacerbated due to the fault of the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO requires political vigilance and the maintaining of constant and high combat readiness. The Declaration of the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member Nations held last month in our capital pointed out that we will not sacrifice the security of our peoples. They are not endeavoring to achieve military superiority but they also will not permit military superiority over

themselves. From this stem the responsible tasks confronting the young border troops for the security and inviolability of our frontiers.

By Dragomir Penchovski
(Special RABOTNICHESKO DELO Correspondent)

Dolna Mitropoliya. 9 November (BTA [Bulgarian Telegraph Agency]). In a ceremony and in the presence of their commanders, parents and friends today the youngest graduates of the G. Benkovski VNVVU [Higher People's Air Force School] took their military oaths.

The chief of the school, Maj Gen Dimitur Karadzhikov, addressed the future defenders of the homeland skies with heartfelt words.

With pride and inspiration the young officer candidates pronounced the words of the oath and solemnly kissed the colors.

Plovdiv, 9 November (BTA). In the presence of the okrug and city leaders, parents and friends, today the young soldiers from the garrison took their sacred vow of faithful service.

Addressing them with words of welcome were the secretary of the Obshtina BCP Committee, Andrey Frengov.

10272

CSO: 2200/40

POLITICS

BULGARIA

REPORT ON GRADUATION OF STATE SECURITY RECRUITS

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Worthy of the Great Trust of the Party and People"]

[Text] On Suedinenie [Unification] Square in Plovdiv, a ceremony was held on the occasion of awarding the first officer rank to officer candidates who completed the Georgi Dimitrov VSSh [poss. Higher Specialized School] under the MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs]. There to share the happiness of the officer candidates, the teachers, parents and friends were the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Minister of Internal Affairs, Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, the First Secretary of the BCP OK [okrug committee] in Plovdiv, Ivan Panev, a deputy minister of internal affairs, the Consul General of the USSR in Plovdiv, Sergey Tyurin, the Deputy Head of the Social and National Security Section of the BCP Central Committee, Lt Gen Todor Radulov, the Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Pencho Sirakov, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Plovdiv ONS [okrug people's council], Stoyan Kosulev, the secretaries of the BCP Rayon Committee under the MVR, Georgi Shkutov and Tsvetko Tsvetkov, the First Secretary of the Dzerzhinski Rayon Komsomol Committee in Sofia, Ivan Ivanov, as well as generals, officers and many citizens.

The minister of internal affairs accepted the report of the commandant and congratulated the formed up officer candidates company by company on the memorable event.

The ceremony was opened by a brief speech given by Col Petko Kiprova, chief of the Georgi Dimitrov VSSh. He expressed the gratitude of the instructors and officer candidates for the great concern shown the school by the leadership of the MVR, the government and the party Central Committee.

The order of the minister of internal affairs announcing the graduation "Unification 1985" and awarding the first officer rank to the graduates and the decorating of the best students was read by Lt Gen Kiril Maslenkov, chief of the Personnel Directorate of the MVR.

The Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Pencho Sirakov, read the decision of the Secretariat of the Komsomol Central Committee on awarding the outstanding graduates with a certificate, a diploma showing active social

activities and a watch. Awards were also announced on behalf of the executive committee of the Plovdiv ONS.

A welcoming speech was made by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov. He emphasized that there is something profoundly symbolic in the fact that the graduates were receiving their first officer rank in the ancient and socialistically modernized Plovdiv, the center of flat Thrace, the Thrace which gave birth to the titans of Bulgarian revolutionary spirit Levski, Botev and Vazov as well as the unforgettable April days of 1876. "You are receiving your first officer rank," said Comrade D. Stoyanov, "on a square bearing the proud name of 'Unification' and in front of the great monument described by Comrade Todor Zhivkov as 'an expression of gratitude for the feat of the cherished offspring of Bulgaria who with enormous patriotic verve and reborn spirit gave the most precious thing, their lives, for the just cause of unification'."

In conclusion, Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov stated that by the graduating class of "Unification 85" the MVR will receive officers who will not shirk knowledge and labor to defend our socialist fatherland and its working people who with heart and mind, with talent and inspiration, with youthful boldness and daring will carry out their class, patriotic and international duty.

On behalf of his colleagues, replying to the welcome was Lt Georgi Ivanov, the first in the class. He stated that the strong ideological tempering and sound knowledge gained in the school would make it possible for the young officers to successfully carry out the difficult and responsible career of the defenders of the revolutionary victories of the people.

The ceremony ended with a pass in review.

10272

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE ACCUSED OF DISINFORMATION

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Release of the BTA: "Clear Disinformation"]

[Text] 9 November (BTA [Bulgarian Telegraph Agency]). Yesterday the special correspondent of Agence France Presse transmitted from Sofia information containing incorrect assertions. Representatives of the socialist countries participating in the 23d Session of the General UNESCO Conference categorically repudiated that statement which contained invented suppositions on the length of the mandate of the Director General of UNESCO.

"None of the representatives of the socialist states at the session of the General Conference made any statements whatsoever on any changes in the UNESCO leadership," they informed the BTA correspondent.

"The telegram from the AFP from Sofia," they added, "is a typical example of dirty disinformation. This cheap provocation is aimed at discrediting the great success of the session of the UNESCO General Conference in Sofia which has opened the way to stabilizing and strengthening the organization."

10272

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES LAX DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Strong Discipline in the School!"]

[Text] The Bulgarian school has always steadily carried out both its educational as well as indoctrinational functions. These functions are inseparable because it is impossible to be a useful citizen of society if one has knowledge but does not have a sufficiently developed civil awareness, a feeling of duty, discipline and responsibility. These requirements at present have become even higher, since it is the calling of the school to indoctrinate the younger generation in a socialist spirit and to foster not what is but rather a socialist awareness in the future citizens. Furthermore, in the stage of the educational reform, more than anything else there must be strong discipline and the manifestation of a feeling of responsibility.

Unfortunately, in recent years tendencies have begun to appear which contradict these basic demands on the secondary school. We have observed a general decline in discipline both in the schools themselves as well as outside of them, a flight from studies, the visiting of amusements by the students, and the non-observance of a number of traditional requirements such as wearing the school uniform, curfew and so forth. This cannot but be reflected on the quality of the educational process and on the training level of the students, the future skilled workers and specialists.

As is known, the educational level of the executor personnel in our country is not on the required level. As was pointed out in the report of Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee (1985), only around 25 percent of the workers have a high skill. More than one-half of the persons employed in industry do not have a secondary education. Consequently, our society cannot help but be concerned by those phenomena which may reflect badly on its development in subsequent years.

The disciplinary problems in the school cannot be separated from the same problem within all society.

One can imagine what an erosive effect is had, for example, on awareness by the poor organization of the secondary school brigades, when the students witness the wasting of the harvested agricultural products, with a portion of

this being appropriated for private use. Or the stoppages caused by a lack of organization and low labor discipline at the industrial enterprises where the young men and women are undergoing on-job training. All of this runs contrary to the efforts to establish in the students a strong and principled attitude toward public property, toward labor and discipline.

There is also a large amount of blame on the part of certain teachers who by their own conduct do not set an example for their students. There have been more than a few instances when teachers smoke with their students or participate in gatherings where alcohol is consumed.

The level of discipline is significantly influenced by those parents who, in holding high positions, endeavor to put pressure on the students in grading their children and in this manner undermine the authority of the school leadership. A number of teachers, in turn, submit very easily to this pressure either out of fear or out of a desire to enjoy themselves or for the sake of some personal gain. As is known, any overtoleration creates an unhealthy atmosphere and destroys the teacher's authority. It is only one step from here to disrespect of the school rules.

Of enormous importance is the atmosphere in the teacher collectives. This must be principled, business-like and friendly. The suppression of criticism, and the eliminating of the possibility of a frank discussion or exchange of opinions on pedagogical and organizational questions inevitably have a negative impact on the educational and indoctrinational process and particularly on discipline.

The young beginning teacher Plamen Barakov was assigned during the last academic year to the 19th ESPU [Unified Vocational School] in Sofia. He liked his work with the first-year students and led a photography circle with older students. With the straightforwardness inherent to youth and a belief in the calling of a teacher, he was against certain actions such as smoking in the teachers' room, the violating of regulations and proposed changes in the program. Possibly by his words and actions he implicated certain other teachers, he was not very diplomatic, he was not sufficiently self-critical, but instead of being encouraged for his principled position, in helping him grow in character and as a specialist, he was forced to transfer to another school. Obviously such an approach cannot serve as the basis for establishing strong discipline in the school.

The recently issued Regulation RD-09-789 of the Ministry of National Education is aimed at strengthening discipline and restoring the traditional authority of the Bulgarian school and the Bulgarian teacher. This regulation has caused much commotion and commentary among teachers, parents and students and among the entire public, but as a whole has been accepted as a necessary measure. It greatly increases the responsibility of the obshtina and rayon national education councils, the boards and particularly the school principals for instilling discipline which is compulsory absolutely for all. It is essential to shift to individual work with each student on the basis of unflinching, principled relations.

There is a major role also for the Komsomol associations and organizations which under the leadership of the party committees must establish the habits of organized life, principled relations and an atmosphere of comradely criticism and self-criticism. The younger generation must come out of the secondary school not only with knowledge and a profession but also with the established habits of participating in social life and with an awareness of their role in the development and prosperity of our socialist motherland.

10272

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PARTY'S SOCIAL POLICIES REVIEWED

Prague NOVA MYSL in Slovak No 2, 1985 pp 29-41

/Article by Miloslav Boda: "Improving the Lives of Our Citizens--The Fundamental Goal of Social Policy"/

/Excerpts/ ...Social policy, the main thrust of which remains the material and cultural well-being of the members of our society, involves more than an increase in material consumption. It is also important in assuring the development of the individual, and in our society it plays an important role in linking individual interests with the fulfillment of work responsibilities. Specifically, social policy encompasses the improvement of social certainties, the development of education, culture, health care, assistance for families, mothers, children, and the continual improvement of the work and overall environment. The formation of comradely relationships within work collectives and among citizens, and the formation of a socialist lifestyle are also included among the qualitative aspects of the development of the material and cultural standard of living of the general public.

A specific objective of social policy, the importance of which is increasing, is the formation of conditions for carrying out work responsibilities, consistent with the formation of socialist personalities, which will emphasize aspects of self-realization while at the same time assuring full involvement in the process of satisfying the actual requirements of society.

...During the building of socialism we have made great progress in increasing the standard of living of the population and made great qualitative changes in its structure based on changes in social production relations and the improvement of the forces of production. Full employment, increased free time, increased real incomes from work and public sources, increased consumption, free health care and education have combined to create a new quality of social certainties.

...The main objective of economic and social policy in the past 15 years has been, in accordance with economic development, to increase and then, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, maintain and increase the quality of the standard of living that has been achieved. This objective was achieved even though

by the end of the 1970's external economic relations had worsened significantly, along with international political conditions. Performance in the final three years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, when the pace of economic growth picked up again, made it possible to fulfill, and in a number of areas to exceed, the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress related to the standard of living.

The total population has increased since 1970 by 1.3 million, and has reached the figure of 15.5 million. This favorable development has been influenced, in addition to demographic factors, above all by an active population policy and a broadly based program of assistance for families with children that is being constantly improved. The birth rate has increased substantially since the 1960's, although it has slowed down somewhat recently. Developments in this area are monitored closely so that should undesirable trends become evident they can be countered by activating social measures.

Employment in the national economy between 1970-1985 increased by 720,000. Employment levels for the general public in specific areas of the country came into better balance, and the distribution of workers between individual spheres of the economy also changed. Most of the increase in employment was concentrated in the nonproduction sphere. While the production sphere accounted for 46 percent of increased employment between 1961-1970, it accounted for only 41 percent of this increase between 1971-1985. The greatest increases in employment came in the health care, education, and domestic retail trade sectors.

Increased labor productivity has been a critical factor in the increase in national income, even though its influence has gradually declined. Whereas in 1971-1975 it accounted for 95 percent of national income increases, the figure declined to 90 percent for 1976-1980 and to 73 percent in 1981-1984. The growth rate of labor productivity, which was favorable in the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans (annual increases averaging 5.3 percent and 3.3 percent respectively) declined during the Seventh 5-Year Plan to an average annual increase of 1.1 percent in the 1981-1984 period.

The unfavorable trend in the prices of raw materials and energy, and the situation on international markets between 1980-1982 were not the only reasons for the decline in national income growth and the growth of labor productivity. This was the period when the already criticized shortcomings of extensive economic development became evident. Through 1983, the capital and materials intensiveness of production held back national income growth. This increase in capital and materials intensiveness was significantly greater than any decline in labor intensiveness.

The change in the evolution of labor productivity after 1983, and especially the reduction in the material intensiveness of national income formation in 1984 points to the potential for a more rapid increase in labor productivity and to the existence of considerable potential for increasing the efficiency of national economic development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The production structure has been changing gradually and the qualification level of the work force has also been improving. Of the total work force a little more than 8 percent have college education, a little under 25 percent have high school diplomas, some 36 percent have vocational degrees and some 32 percent have an elementary education (these are mostly older workers with considerable practical experience).

Currently all young people who are training for a profession receive at least a high school education; almost 50 percent of them receive a full high school education and almost 15 percent receive a college education. In line with these changes in the structure of the educational system there have also been qualitative changes in specific training programs for specific professions. An example from the introduction of this revised educational-training system is that graduates of secondary professional training facilities who have a diploma are now qualified to operate the most sophisticated equipment available, equipment that requires an extensive theoretical background. This implies that the professional training of these graduates has been closely coordinated with the practical implementation of R&D findings.

Along with changes in the training of blue collar workers there have been changes in the fields of study at secondary professional schools and at colleges. The introduction of professional specializations at the high schools (gymnazia) has resulted in increasing the employability of graduates with regard to the changing conditions in our economy. Overall this means that the increasing educational level and qualifications of the work force is an important factor in increasing labor productivity. Experiences from the Seventh 5-Year Plan indicate that increasing the efficiency of work in a planned manner has improved our performance in increasing labor productivity. Specifically this has involved efficiency enhancing measures related to the labor force, above all by decreasing the amount of time that is lost, improving production flows, expanding multi-machine operation, and by general improvements in work organization and the working environment. Labor consumption norms have been standardized and the number of employees not working according to these norms has declined by more than 34 percent since 1984. There still remain, however, shortcomings in standard setting activity, and labor and technical discipline is still violated too often.

...The substantial activity under way to deal with the housing requirements of our workers is shown by the high percentage of investment resources allocated to housing construction. On the average, enterprises have allocated for housing on behalf of their employees about 25 percent of the total volume of investment earmarked for social development purposes. In some sectors such as communication and forestry and water management, investments in housing account for more like half of all social investment. Nevertheless the satisfaction of housing requirements, which is an important consideration in work force stabilization, remains an ongoing problem in a number of locations.

...Recently there has been a significant improvement in meeting the material requirements of the general population. In the past 15 years personal consumption of the general public has increased by 45 percent, or about 2.5 percent annually.

Food consumption has achieved caloric saturation. In particular the consumption of meat and meat products, milk, milk products and eggs has increased. Consumption of fruits and vegetables is still insufficient. On the other hand, far more fat and sugar is consumed than recommended from a nutritional standpoint. It will therefore be necessary to increase the biological value of nutrition and eliminate harmful eating habits.

The possession by households of consumer durables has increased substantially. For most products per capita ownership in our country compares favorably with that of the richest countries of the world. Consumption of consumer goods is also high, even though the level of innovation in consumer goods is slow and the quality and specifications of many goods do not meet current demands.

Problems persist in the area of paid services. Future developments in this area must be focused on increasing the availability of these services for the population, in terms of price, timeliness and location, especially for those services that make free time possible. Payments for paid services as a percentage of total consumer spending has for some time held steady at around 13 percent. Our objective must be to increase this percentage.

...The development of the standard of living is most evident in per capita public spending, which has increased over the past 15 years by 125 percent to Kcs 180 billion annually (Kcs 11,626 per capita). This increase has been accounted for in large part by increased expenditures on social security, health care, education, and culture.

...The largest expenditures are in the area of social security. All aspects of this program changed for the better following the 16th CPCZ Congress. Social certainties have increased, a broadly based and comprehensive system of assistance for families with children has been put in place, and pensions and health insurance programs have been improved. A number of measures have been adopted related to working women and youth, and progress has been made in developing a system to care for old and invalid citizens.

...Public incomes of the general public increased from Kcs 40 billion in 1970 to Kcs 84 billion in 1985 and now account for more than 20 percent of the money incomes of the population. This increase has been affected by the growing population eligible for benefits of some kind, increases in the wage structure on which benefit calculations are based, as well as by new measures that have been introduced in social security. On the whole some Kcs 20 billion has been freed up for these new measures since the 16th CPCZ Congress, Kcs 8 billion of which was allocated for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In other words, social security continues to have a significant impact on the standard of living of the population.

...A right to health care is one of the basic social certainties of our citizens. This commitment is implemented through a widely available and generally free health care system. Its recent development has been concentrated on the improvement and expansion of preventive care and on the material-technical base. Shortcomings, especially in the area of equipment, still persist here. We are among the leading countries in the world, however, in the number of doctors per capita. Health care expenditures are increasing rapidly, as are the number of employees in the health care system. For this reason it is essential that the resources we do expend on health care be used so as to obtain maximum increases in the quality of care.

In education the gradual implementation of a program for improving the educational-training system of the CSSR is underway. This is a long range program for effecting a permanent increase in the quality of the educational-training process at all schools and educational institutions. This amounts to a process of adapting the schools to the current and future needs of a developed socialist society under the conditions of an R&D revolution.

...As an important force in the reforming of society during the building of a developed socialist society, socialist culture influences not only the political and aesthetic opinions of the individual, but also has an increasingly great impact on individual creativity and social involvement. Culture has become the property of all the people.

...In terms of satisfying the basic requirements of people the quality of housing has become more and more important, including the pace and quality of housing construction. Housing policy is one of the critical elements in the developmental concept for the standard of living of the general public. Over the past 15 years significant progress has been made in resolving the quantitative and most important qualitative aspects of housing. We have constructed 1.8 million apartments. The quality of the apartment stock has improved both in terms of what the apartments are outfitted with as well as in terms of their overall size. By planning the location of new construction we have succeeded in eliminating the former huge differences in the quality of housing in the city and the countryside, between specific geographical areas, and within industrial agglomerations. Despite these improvements, however, we have not completed the public service hookups in all housing complexes, nor are maintenance and repairs on the housing stock performed in a timely manner. The pace of apartment modernization has also been slower than planned.

...At the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in 1985 comrade Gustav Husak could state that despite the slowdown in national economic growth in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we had been successful in maintaining the standard of living that had been achieved along with the social certainties of our people. At this plenum he also outlined the objectives of the future development of all aspects of the standard of living. Following their formulation and adoption by the 17th CPCZ Congress the opportunity will exist for a further improvement in the material and cultural well being of our people.

From the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum it follows that the current stage in the development of our socialist society requires that social policy play the following roles:

--providing programs for assuring the comprehensive development of the standard of living in both a quantitative and qualitative sense, including effective links to the efficiency of the production process and economic performance;

--consistently linking objectives related to improving the standard of living with R&D findings and progress and capital construction, improvements in the supply of food and consumer goods to the domestic market, the improved functioning of this market, and further improvement in living and working conditions, with priority being accorded to the living conditions of the working class;

--improving the distribution processes in production and consumption along with the closest possible linkage between consumption and production, increasing the work incomes of the population in conjunction with increases in labor productivity and production efficiency, improving the system for the material and moral evaluation of work and the elimination of the potential for improving the standard of living other than by honest work;

--assure that developments in the standard of living consistently reflect respect for the individual, his quality work and free time; selecting a differentiated approach to the establishment of proportions of work and free time (in line with the potential of the economy and in conjunction with the development of efficiency enhancing activities in the area of trade and services);

--while further improving social certainties, developing appropriate relationships between the living standards of specific groups within the population and thereby requisite social homogeneity within our society, as well as improving the capability of the society to care for that portion of the population that cannot participate in the work process;

--improving the quality of free services provided in health care, social services, education and culture, and the entire gamut of paid services;

--developing socialist democracy, enriching existing forms of worker participation in management of production, strengthening the socialist legal order, and the more emphatic assertion of standards of socialist morality.

Easing the development of the standard of living, with the latter understood as the satisfaction not only of the material but also the spiritual needs of the individual, must always be considered a strategic objective of social development. In conjunction with the function of the

standard of living as the most important and most effective instrument for linking the interests of society with those of the individual and for the formation of the motive force of developed socialist production, we must devote more attention to increasing the standard of living as one of the most important preconditions for overall social development as well as the comprehensive development of the individual.

9276/12276

CSO: 2400/209

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GOVERNMENT REEMPHASIZES DOCUMENT AGAINST SOCIAL EVILS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 86 p 1

/Text/ Prague (From our correspondents)--Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Karol Laco, Minister-chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee Frantisek Ondrich, Czech Prosecutor General Jaroslav Krupauer, and Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of the Interior Pavol Vano held a news conference in Prague on Tuesday /11 February/. They addressed themselves to our experience from the implementation of the set of measures adopted by the Czechoslovak Government in 1982 concerning unlawful enrichment and the more effective prosecution of profiteering from unlawful resources.

The news conference indicated that following the adoption of the set of measures by the Czechoslovak Government and the Letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee addressed to the party organs and organizations calling for improved effectiveness in the fight against the violations of the principles of socialist legality and discipline, we can witness the appearance of the prerequisites for eliminating these negative phenomena. Party and state organs are taking a tougher stand against antisocial behavior. Also, our citizens react more critically against the various abuses they see. In spite of achieved results, however, we have not yet been able to create everywhere effective barriers against the disorder and lack of discipline manifested primarily in pilfering and misusing property in socialist ownership, illegal incomes, bribes, damage caused to consumers, etc. The reason for this state of affairs is primarily insufficient control and management by responsible economic workers.

Serious shortcomings are found, for example, in the inventorying, storage, and protection of socialist property. When checking on several hundred producer organizations, the Czechoslovak Committee of People's Control found that in almost one-third of these organizations there were no regulations for accepting responsibility for the materials stored in warehouses. Stated simply, the warehouses were not properly protected against pilfering. The situation was not basically different in the area of consumer protection. In recent checks in meat stores it was found that 65 percent of controlled purchases were overcharged. In the vegetable and fruit stores, the corresponding figure was 45 percent.

A lax attitude toward reporting suspicious criminal activity in the enterprises evidences the shortcomings in our management. Since 1984, the number of such reports has not increased significantly. But in South Bohemian, East Bohemian, and Central Slovak Krajs it has even decreased. Over 90 percent of the cases of economic crimes are being discovered by the organs of security, law, and external control. It is astounding that many socialist organizations fail, to assert their claims for damage causes. In 1985 in the Czech Socialist Republic approximately 2,000 claims were filed by the prosecutors' offices on behalf of enterprises.

The set of measures of the Czechoslovak Government has a complex character and applies to all state, economic and social organizations. This document, as well as the Letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, must be understood not as a short-term measure but as a long-range drive. It is necessary to more effectively use the existing legal norms and controls in all sectors to overcome shortcomings leading to the negative phenomena in production, distribution and consumption.

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16 April 1986

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TOXIC WASTE DUMP SEEN AS ECOLOGICAL TIME BOMB

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 40 No 8, 17 Feb 86 pp 52-53

[Article under rubric "Toxic Waste": "Salt in the Soup"]

[Text] The application came from a "Mr. Curilla" from the Wellingsbuettel section of Hamburg and was addressed to German authorities in the West and the East. "Approximately 80 cubic meters of contaminated soil" that was laced with toxic chemicals were to be hauled to the waste dump Schoenberg located in the DDR.

The name of the applicant promised that permission would be granted obligingly on this side as well as on the other side of the border: Wolfgang Curilla is Environmental Senator of the State of Hamburg. However, when questioned about the matter in his agency, an employee recalls, the Social Democrat "looked rather dumfounded. He had no knowledge of anything."

Supposedly, an "anonymous person" used Curilla's name, otherwise everything proceeded as planned. The soil contaminated with paint solvents came from a property adjacent to the private home of Curilla, and transport of the classified waste was authorized, in the summer of the previous year, by the agency of the Environmental Senator. The excavated earth, like so much else that West German industries have cleared out of the way, ended up on the waste dump immediately behind the border, opposite of Luebeck.

The area of the Ilen mountain in East Germany's Schoenberg since the past six years is becoming the largest waste dump of Europe on 200 hectares. There is room there for 20 million metric tons of refuse and waste. Household garbage and harbor mud are hauled there; but also classified waste, which comprises practically the entire chemical poison palette from arsenic to dioxin, ends up on this garbage mountain.

Waste generators and politicians, like Kiel's Secretary of Agriculture, Guenter Flessner (CDU), publicly call Schoenberg an "optimum" disposal site. West German environmentalists, on the other hand, fear contamination of water and air in the East and West alike and, like the Greens, view the waste dump as "the largest environmental policy time bomb of Europe." The weekend before last, Greens-leaders demonstrated beyond the border, on the strip of land in front of the DDR-fence, against "toxic waste tourism."

Recently the controversy over the dump at the border has intensified:

--The CDE/SPD/FDP-Senate passed an injunction against the Kiel state government. Kiel shall cease the transport of toxic waste to Schoenberg because of "endangerment to the Luebeck water supply."

--The federal government committee of the Greens announced charges against the Environmental Secretaries in Bonn and Kiel, Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU) and Flessner; they had "sanctioned and kept secret" the endangerment to the environment as a result of the dump.

--The SPD Opposition requested in the Kiel State Parliament the appointment of an investigative committee assigned to clarify the safety problems around Schoenberg and the "coresponsibility of state government for the deposit of highly toxic substances in the DDR waste dump."

In the meantime, the union governments of Bonn and Kiel argue internally about the responsibility for type and scope of the large-scale toxic waste transports--for Schoenberg is turning into a gigantic problem.

"If Schoenberg did not exist," says one north German environmental official who has a different view, "we would have to invent it." Up to 200 heavy trucks with problem waste of all types roll daily across the border crossing in the Luebeck district of Schlutup. 400,000 metric tons was the figure for 1982, more than 900,000 metric tons during the past year. Of these, barely 100,000 metric tons came from Austria, the Netherlands and from Italy.

From Milano, for example, hundreds of tons of highly toxic mercury salts were hauled through half of Europe to Schoenberg. "That stuff with an unusually high mercury content", remarked one company manager, "was water-soluble like salt in a soup."

"Without any inhibition at all," says the manager, the East German garbage chutes had also accepted "non-decontaminated transformers by the ton" which were filled with hazardous Chlophen. The DDR authorities even expressed their "readiness" to accept the carcinogenic and gene-altering PCB "in its pure form."

What goes from West Germany to Schoenberg is also "loaded"--contaminated soil from Baden-Wuerttemberg, for example, toxic waste generated by Hoechst of Hessa. Schleswig-Holstein delivers fly ash laced with heavy metals and chemicals, as well as asbestos dust and polyester waste. Chief supplier, however, is the port city of Hamburg which no longer has any dumping areas of its own and last year eliminated more than 400,000 metric tons of rubbish and shit through the "intestinal exit of the nation" (the Kiel SPD-politician Gert Boernsen).'

The trash business between capitalists and communists flourishes because the DDR, lacking foreign currency, will accept nearly any waste and, on top of this, is also cheaper than competition in the West. Go-between for the waste is the "Hanseatic Building Material Office" (HBK) in Bad Schwartau. All

West-applications and East-permits for Schoenberg pass through this company. What exactly rolls across the border in the way of toxic substances, thanks to the intervention of the HBK, is only known approximately. Although, for the waste export an elaborate red tape process sees to it that "bills of delivery" are completed with eleven copies, which are supposed to reveal "essential data" on the contents of the special freight.

Yet what is actually concealed on the trucks, is hardly being checked. At the border, West German customs officials as a rule limit themselves to collecting the bills of delivery and occasionally cast a glance toward the payload. "Whoever mixes in undeclared toxic stuff," says one waste hauler from Luebeck, "can assume with great certainty that this will not be discovered."

DDR-inspections, however lax or meticulous, are not very effective either. In an "entrance lab" the "waste is identified according to a coarse screen," says HBK-official Bernd Aido. A precise specimen analysis to determine chemical components is later performed by the "Intercontrol" in Wismar. When, after days, the result is available, the tested substances have long been buried--with a method.

A layer of household rubbish might be dumped on top of a layer of "proven" chemicals. On top of this lands contaminated harbor mud or sewage sludge containing heavy metals--according to the "layer cake principle" which the Hamburg Environmental State Council, Fritz Vahrenholt, calls "truly problematic." For, how the layered substances interreact chemically, is again beyond any control. Uwe Lahl, the Bielefeld environmental chief, views "multi-component dumping" as an "archaic technique" which increases the hazard potential."

Endangered are ground water and surface water alike all around the dump site--and the risks extend to the place from where most of the filth originates: to the West all the way to Luebeck. Yet DDR-agencies have performed soil tests and found boulder clay strata, drawing the conclusion that the dump floor must be leakproof.

Drilling was performed at nine sites located outside of the waste dump. How it looks directly beneath the waste, whether the dump foundation is really impervious, was never examined. To boot, even earth masses considered to be impermeable are sometimes penetrated by chemical poisons and at some time get into the ground water.

It is obvious that rivers and creeks all around the dump site can transport toxic cargos into the West. Rainwater washes toxic substances from the dump; seepage water issues. If this chemical brew reaches the flowing waters which, in part, have their source at the foot of Ilen mountain, the dirt could soon be in the West. One creek flows into the Wakenitz which is part of Luebeck's drinking water reservoir.

These weak points of Schoenberg have long been known to official authorities in the West. The Federal Environmental Agency urged as early as three years

ago in a letter to the Department of the interior in Bonn, a "comparable waste dump" in the West would surely "not be permitted" according to the "requirements for site and operation."

Internally, Bonn and Kiel shared such misgivings. Agriculture Secretary Flessner repeatedly warned of "seepage waters from the waste dump Schoenberg" and the "possible dangers" for the West. Federal Secretary of the Interior Zimmermann shared the "worry" that "issuing pollutants might result in damaging environmental effects in the territory of the Federal Republic."

The problem is aggravated unintentionally, by none other than West Germany's first green Environmental Secretary--Joschka Fischer in Hesse.

It is true that Fischer as of recently no longer allows waste with "highly critical and highly migratory chlorinated hydrocarbons" to be transported to Schoenberg; in the future, this type of waste is to remain in the country, in the underground dump Herfa-Neurode.

But the decision is at the expense of other states which previously delivered classified waste to Herfa-Neurode. Fischer is not renewing expiring delivery contracts for this dump and does not permit new ones to be issued. Consequence: In the end, the toxic drums will also end up in Schoenberg.

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16 April 1986

POLITICS

POLAND

INCREASED SOVIET-POLISH CULTURAL COOPERATION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 86 p 4

[Passages in ~~gl~~antlines printed in boldface in original text]

[Text] /In Warsaw on the fifth of this month an agreement was signed on cooperation between cinematographers of Poland and the USSR in the current year. It provides for further development of such contacts as: film production, exchanges of experience and numerous contacts between directors and specialists./

Work is now being done on several joint films, two of which--a war drama directed by Wiktor Turow of "Przeprawo" dedicated to the partisan battle in the Janowski Forests during World War II and a science fiction film "Doctor Traven's Hobby," directed by Marek Piestrak, will soon reach movie theaters in both countries.

/The agreement provides for contacts between the film media of Poland and the USSR through an exchange of study groups which will familiarize themselves with the organization and work of film production./ The document emphasizes the significance of frequent meetings especially of young, debuting directors, which will lead to a better understanding of their pressing problems.

/An exchange of delegations will follow,/ which will take part, among other things, at the two most important film presentations of our countries: the Festival of Polish Films in Gdansk and the All-Union Festival in Alma-Ata.

A richer Soviet offering will be presented at the Cracow Short Film Festival; among other things a retrospective survey of the films of Kraj Rad has been organized.

The agreement was signed by the vice minister of Culture and Art, the chief of Polish Cinematography, /Jerzy Bajdor/ and by the successor of the leading State Committee for Cinematography, Mikhail Alexandrov, who emphasized that the agreement will be a continuation of the traditional friendship and numerous contacts between both groups of cinematographers, which will result in further friendly relations between the brotherly nations of the PRL [Polish People's Republic] and the USSR.

/A proposal signed in Warsaw on the fifth of this month of exchanges in 1986 between the Polish Artists' Agency "Pagart" and its Soviet counterpart--"Goskoncert" provides for the appearances of famous Soviet artists on Polish stages and in concert halls and of our leading performers in the USSR./

Events await Polish music lovers, such as concerts of the level of Soviet virtuosi like Rudolf Keren, Stanislav Bunin, Olga Parchomienko, Dina Joffe, Igor Zukov, Vladimir Viardo, Mikhail Vajman and others. Chamber music lovers will be interested in the visit of the Komitas Quartet, and our orchestras will be led by the famous conductor, Igor Golovchin. We will also host representatives of the Soviet musical theaters--Irina Arkhipova, Anatol Kocherga, Vitalia Tarashchenka, and the ballet duo--Irina Kolbakova and Sergei Berezhnoya.

/Interesting plans have also been presented in the field of concert arts./ This year we will applaud, among others, the Leningrad Ice Ballet, the songstress well known to us, Zanna Biczewska and perhaps Alla Pugachova.

Regina Smendzianka, Krzysztof Penderecki, Karol Stryja, Joachim Grubich, Tadeusz Zmudzinski, Leonard Andrzej Mroz, Barbara Zagorzanka, Krzysztof Jablonski--these are the names of some of our musicians who have been invited this year to the USSR, where the "Capella Arcia Varsoviensis" directed by Marek Seweryn as well as the Slask Quartet will also give concerts.

Among the concert artists who will visit the Soviet Union this year are Maryla Rodowicz and the "Lombard," "Kombi" and "Vox" ensembles.

The director of "Pagart"--Wlodzimerz Sandecki/ and of "Goskoncert"--Oleg Smolenski/, signed the document.

/We highly value cooperation with "Pagart," which was particularly fruitful last year--said director Oleg Smolenski. The agreement which we have signed is a subsequent important fact in the enrichment of our contacts./ Our common goal is the joint presentation of the most valuable, most interesting phenomena and achievements in artistic life. But independent of everyday exchanges, we attach particular value to special occasions, anniversaries, celebrations. I would like to mention the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henryk Wieniawski, the International Contemporary Music Festival "Warsaw Autumn," the Festival of Soviet Songs in Zielona Gora and the international program "Melodies of Friends."

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CSO: 2600/294

POLITICS

POLAND

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES EXAMINED, PRAISED

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 47, 23 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Witold Pawlowski: "Changes on the Straightaway"]

[Text] Changes in government thus far have not always gone hand in hand with the openings of successive parliamentary terms. If they once coincided with them, they were minor changes, of a cosmetic nature. That is why the present moves at the highest levels, preceded by the first session of parliament were, as far as their scope is concerned, something of a surprise.

But they shouldn't be. After all, it is permanently engraved in political custom that a new Sejm is in effect a new State Council, premier and his government. This is an elementary principal of government. The clear demonstration of adherence to this principle foreshadows the first step toward regularity in administration--set by the rhythm of the parliamentary term--and the next step toward normality in political life.

Up to now basic personnel decisions at the top were forced by dramatic circumstances. The present changes were accomplished not on the curve, but on the straightaway.

The five-year government of Gen Jaruzelski has come to an end, a chapter opened and recorded in the most difficult moments of the 40 postwar years. The general's departure from the premier's office can be interpreted as a repeal of extraordinary government preparedness. He himself forecast such a decision in taking over the government--that it would occur as soon as conditions permitted it.

The direction of the changes, including the more accountable composition of the State Council and fortification of the Sejm presidium, indicates a quest different from that of the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, for a division of functions and powers among the four pillars of the political structure. And a more uniform distribution of them among the party, Sejm, State Council and government and assignment of a greater role to the organs of state authority. The composition of the government attests that the most important political issue today is rapid economic progress.

One could describe this direction concisely in this way: let the government govern more, the party guide more and the Sejm represent better.

In the government of Prof Messner there are many people from the previous Council of Ministers, including the sections crucial to running the government. And quite a few newcomers in the government--the result of personnel searches, the creation and reconstruction of devastated leadership staffs, the broadening of the base of the authority. The new ministers come mainly from out of town and have worked in their own professions. In many cases, people without ministerial experience were selected. Their careers have taken a different court than was traditionally the case, from youth organizations to the apparatus and then step by step toward the top. Thus the word career does not allow for growth, considering the rate in which many members of the government have found themselves at the very top.

In the new government, economists by way of education prevail numerically, beginning with the premier himself and ending with the 31-year-old minister for youth affairs. This affirms the goal of making economic matters the main object of their interest.

This government begins under easier circumstances than the previous one and has many advantages at the start. In the form of international relations warmer than recently, and within Poland, greater political stabilization and somewhat better stocked shelves. This expands the margin of safety for governmental decisions, extends the field of strategy and offers some leeway for retrospective thinking and far-reaching concepts. So crucial because they are necessitated by the frantic tempo of technology and progress in the progressive world, to which it is necessary to catch up.

At the same time immediate, everyday matters, the usual routine of running the economy, so well known from previous terms, will continue to be overwhelming. Besides moderately optimistic news, not much is happily disposed. The economy is barely catching its breath, repairing the torn threads of dependence and cooperation, treating all the elements that make up its nerve center. Reform activity is progressing slowly, coming up against counter measures.

It is difficult to detect the progress being made, the results of the setting in order of the state's organism, complicated by crises. But one must also use the notions of stabilization and normalization very carefully. Especially since in the past, the proclamation of normalization meant curtailment of reform, a return to the bad habits of administration. And soon what was accepted as normal turned out to be far from the norm.

This memory of the past, of the sources and reasons for crisis, of September and its consequences, has not bypassed the previous government. Premier Messner, in his first statements, also declared that the government will have a good memory. He predicted the continuation of the open policy of contact with the public and respect for information and the mass media--on his first day in office he met with journalists in a two-hour news conference.

Two temporary reform institutions are disappearing--the plenipotentiary for reform and plenipotentiary on prices. I have encountered fears as to whether

the center will thereby deprive itself of institutional support, whether deprived of it, reform activity will slacken. I feel that the Planning Commission must take upon itself the role of these institutions. the new premier emphasized very strongly the role of reform as a fundamental quality in putting the economic system in order.

The condition of store shelves and the length of queues for meat have an influence on the public frame of mind and disposition. This is true. Especially since so many were burned by politics and withdrew into private life. But it will not do to separate the two spheres, political and economic, from each other. To forsake some efforts at the expense of others. The new government is that much better off because it is not encumbered by the baggage of the past, those dramatic conversations, clashes, those broken bridges that are so hard to rebuild. It also has, like every new team, some goodwill on account and benevolent expectations as to what it will do, what its first steps will be. This account can be used to give a more concrete dimension to the formula for understanding.

Gen Jaruzelski's government saved us from a national tragedy.

Prof Messner's government, in continuing the line of the previous government, should put the country back on the road to progress. We wish it success in these efforts.

12776

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POLITICS

POLAND

BEDNARSKI ON PARTY BELIEVERS

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Jan 86 p 2

[Statement by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, made in a conversation with Stanislaw Opara and Ryszard Kondrat in MYSL MARKSISTOWSKA No 5 1985]

[Text] "(...) A citizen's beliefs are his own affair in his dealings with the state. The beliefs of a party member, however, are not his own affair in his dealings with the state. Nothing frees us from adherence to Leninist principles--of course, we accept faithful workers and peasants into the party, but we do not leave them "tete-a-tete" with the world view they have held up to this time, on the contrary, we shape their world view on rational, scientific principles. For being a member of the party is also shaping a scientific view of the world, within this formation is an informed attitude toward religion."

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16 April 1986

POLITICS

POLAND

WARSAW COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT MEETS WITH PRESS EDITORS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by: em]

[Text] (Own Information) On 17 February, the PZPR Warsaw Committee Secretariat held a meeting with the editors-in-chief of the national and Warsaw press.

Comrade Janusz Kubasiewicz, KW first secretary, chaired the meeting. In discussing the tasks embarked upon by Warsaw party organizations during the year of the 10th PZPR Congress, he made reference to individual conversations that are taking place and already have been conducted with one-third of the party's members in Warsaw and the Warsaw Province. Many valuable thoughts, in-depth assessments and suggestions emerge during these conversations; many critical and self-critical observations are made. POP meetings at which the PZPR draft program is discussed are beginning. An important element of the pre-congress campaign in Warsaw will be the meeting of the KW Executive Board with POP first secretaries from Warsaw and Warsaw Province scheduled to be held next Saturday at the PKiN Congress Hall.

Preparations for First-of-May celebrations occupy an important place in KW work plans preceding the 10th Party Congress. The celebration of the 40th anniversary of EXPRESS WIECZORNY in May and the traditional TRYBUNA LUDU Days in June likewise will provide an opportunity for mass meetings of Warsaw society.

In speaking of the cooperation of the provincial party echelon with the mass media, Comrade J. Kubasiewicz stated that the KW Secretariat is taking very seriously all the ideas conveyed in press criticism, drawing conclusions that extend beyond the specific subject of criticism and touch upon party work in general. Materials from the visit of CC First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to the STOMIL Plant in Piastow were analyzed thoroughly by the Warsaw provincial echelon. It was determined that there are upwards of 10 old production plants in Warsaw and Warsaw Province whose work safety and hygiene conditions do not meet requirements. A KW plenary meeting being prepared for the fall of 1986 will be devoted to an assessment of the situation in these plants and to specific suggestions. The Warsaw Committee has organized a thorough inspection for cases of adding blocks of flats that have not been completed or occupied to the building plan (TRYBUNA LUDU reported on such practices). Its results will be presented this week.

During the meeting, the KW first secretary addressed matters brought up during the discussion and responded to questions.

POLITICS

POLAND

PRE-CONGRESS DRAFT PROGRAM DISCUSSIONS

Factory Aktivs, Bednarski Meet

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The discussion on the PZPR draft program is taking place above all at meetings of primary party elements. During private conversations with PZPR members and candidate-members, reference is also made to the contents of this document within the context of the local reality. These are the more characteristic signs of the just begun congress campaign whose results will mold the atmosphere and content of the 10th PZPR Congress.

In the initial remarks and recommendations, party members are noting the progress made in implementing the line of socialist renewal. At the same time, they are commenting that dozens of issues and problems still must be resolved, including that of rendering operations qualitatively better and more efficient, above all.

Production and development plans and the potential for expanding the production assortment, partly through the use of numerical control elements--these suggestions and remarks were made during the first phase of private conversations with PZPR members and candidate-members at the UNITRA-WAREL Electronics Plant in Warsaw. According to PZPR KZ First Secretary Zdzislaw Lomowski, there are several concrete proposals regarding the introduction of new technologies enabling an increase in product quantity and an improvement in product quality. The possibility of the plant's joining in on comprehensive operations related to the robotization of our industry also is being considered.

The first stage of the congress campaign already has shown a major increase in party initiative. Party members at the Agricultural Construction Enterprise in Gryfino, Szczecin Province, have mobilized the workforce to step up by 2 months the placement into service of 2 housing facilities for 24 families and to ready another, similar building a month ahead of schedule. The Agricultural Construction Enterprise in Nowogard will place 28 additional units into service within the quarter.

In the Koszalin region, a meeting of the aktiv in Swidwin, Koszalin Province, opened the discussion on the PZPR draft program. PZPR KC Secretary Henryk Bednarski took part in the meeting.

In the estimation of party activists from several gminas and Kolobrzeg, the draft encompasses the most crucial ideological and socioeconomic issues, whose resolution will contribute to Poland's further development. They emphasized, however, that it is addressed to all party members and all of society. This being the case, it must communicate better; it must be written in simpler language that everyone can understand. They, as Sergiusz Denesiuk, party activist from Kolobrzeg noted, the integration of party interests and societal interests will take place. This integration is needed because the draft program will define tasks for the near and distant future. Their implementation will demand universal activism, increased discipline and respect for work. In the opinion of Drzonowo PGR employe Jerzy Zygiel, economic forces will decide Poland's future development. This is discussed extensively in the draft. He added that the program is the party's banner, saying that as a teacher he would present it neither optimistically, nor pessimistically, but realistically, for it is a realistic program.

Taking the floor in the discussion, Henryk Bednarski stated that the creation of the program is of great importance to the party's future development. He added that the contents of the current draft play an educative and mobilizing role. They link a real assessment with reality, with the future goals that work on the imagination. The discussions taking place on the draft show that the entire party is creating the PZPR program.

Slask Military Unit Honors Upcoming Congress

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Responding to a call from the motorized unit of the Slask Military District, the soldiers of the Heroes of Westerplatte First Warsaw Tank Regiment embarked upon their duty to honor the coming 10th PZPR Congress. During a ceremonial meeting that was held on 13 February, reports were made that many groups have resolved to obtain the title "socialist service troop"; several dozen soldiers are working to attain "model commander," "model soldier" and "model driver" awards. The soldiers of this unit are working many hours performing social deeds for the national economy and the military.

All ZSMP circles of the unit have announced their participation in the competition for the title "ZSMP Circles Named for the 10th PZPR Congress." They also will take part in a competition for the title "Circles of the 10th ZSMP Anniversary."

Warsaw Aktiws Discuss Program Draft

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Feb 86 p 8

[First paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] As we discuss the PZPR draft program, we must always keep in mind that after it is passed at the 10th Party Congress, the implementational phase will begun. That is why it is so important today that we disseminate its contents within the party itself, among the working class and throughout

society. This idea, reiterated in the addresses of the particular speakers, characterized the meeting of the Warsaw-city and province party activists that took place on 14 February at the Warsaw Center for Ideological Indoctrination.

PZPR CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski, PZPR KW First Secretary Janusz Kubasiewicz and the leaders of the PZPR Warsaw Committee took part in the working exchange of views. Other participants included over 200 activists from district, city and gmina echelons. The meeting ended the cycle of preparations of the Warsaw Party Organization for discussion on the PZPR draft program.

In describing the efforts of the editorial team preparing the draft, the CC secretary stressed that when this document is adopted by the congress, it will be the first party program in history. Former documents, both in the history of the PPR and the PZPR, were ideological-program declarations. This program, however, outlines the strategic goals of Polish development and the paths of their implementation through the beginning of the next century.

H. Bednarski emphasized that the draft was prepared during a period of Poland's ongoing normalization process and one of reforms made in the operation of the state and the economy, at a time when not all developmental trends have yet been consolidated. For this reason, the forecasts contained in it are based on realistic premises, on a tallying of the possibilities. It is also very general because more detailed tasks will be specified in proposals made at the congress, in the congress resolution and in other documents such as the report on the implementation of Ninth PZPR Congress resolutions. Does the party need such a document? In replying, the CC secretary pointed out that the PZPR Program is for the working class the prerequisite for the implementation of its class interests. That is why such a document cannot only record developmental trends, but must above all outline actions stimulating trends that will be in harmony with the interests of the working class and all working people and that will serve the development of the socialist state.

One of the discussants, Wieslaw Pawul, from the party organization at the Warsaw Railway Junction, was interested in the characterization of the stages of development of socialism. He wanted the boundary of the transition from the stage of the laying of the foundations of socialism to the beginning of the operation of this system in a mature form to be defined, taking into account the questions of Polish historical determinants noted in the draft.

In his reply, H. Bednarski pointed out that it is difficult to define precisely the end of the current stage and to pinpoint it accurately in time. Many factors affect this, above all the state of social awareness, the need for broadening considerably the participation of workers and peasants in management and the issue of the specific nature of Polish farming that has the primary task of feeding the nation exclusively through its own production.

Another speaker, Dr Antoni Zelobowski from the Academy of Internal Affairs, pointed out Poland's unique religious situation by comparison with other socialist states and noted the need for a more in-depth substantiation of the leading and leadership role of the party than is contained in the draft. In reply, he learned that the creators of the draft document assumed that it

must be based on realistic foundations with reference to every field, including religion. H. Bednarski agreed, however, with the proposal for expanding substantively the essence of the PZPR's role in society. This is necessary because this document is addressed to nonparty individuals as well, including young people. Today's younger generation will come of age during the next 20 years and how the directions outlined in the program are implemented will depend on them.

Several speakers returned in their statements to the questions of economic development outlined in the draft. The forecasts for an increase in consumption in proportion to the increase in the national income contained in the draft were of interest to Andrzej Rutka from the Institute for the Study of Business Cycles and Trends. The draft sets up ambitious tasks, was the answer. It is constructed to demonstrate real possibilities but also the conditions necessary for their implementation in the economy, such as, for example, an increase in productivity and work discipline and the general application of the principle of the economical management of all resources, one that is implemented rarely today.

In the opinion of Alicja Jaszczuk from the Office of the National Council of the Federation of Cooperative Trade Unions, working people from all fields of the economy should give thought to the draft program. Party organizations conducting meetings devoted to the draft should see that these meetings are really open and they should invite as many nonparty individuals to them as possible; the course of discussion should not be formalized.

The PZPR KW first secretary likewise noted this fact, stating that such meetings should provide the party with an answer to how nonparty individuals receive the contents of the document. In all elements of the Warsaw party organization, this discussion should take place in a specific manner. Those elements that are impeding development or may do so in the future should be called by name. It is important to define a realistic vision for Poland's development on the basis of this debate, not a dream-vision or one that lacks a real foundation.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS

Lorance on Ideological Awareness

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 20 Nov 85 pp 10, 11, 20

[Interview with Wladyslaw Lorance, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, by Mirosława Machura; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In the 1960's the thesis, advanced by certain circles, that ideology was in decline, was sharply disputed. Nothing is heard about this today. Why?

[Answer] The discussion surrounding the thesis that the age of ideology is in decline was one of three important theoretical-political discussions of those days. Earlier, there was a dispute on the educational ideals of socialism and about 1968 a passionate but unfortunately very shallow discussion flared up about patriotism. The dispute you are asking about was evoked by Raymond Aron's book, "The End of the Age of Ideology." The author's belief is reflected in the title. According to Aron, after the Second World War, the 19th century, which was the age of ideology, faded out of the picture. Ideology ceases to be necessary, despite the fact that Marxists insist that it is important. Only administration and the technique of managing production and collective life is necessary. That was the program thesis of anticommunism then, and it well to remember that there were some who liked it. Books were even written confirming the greatness of this theoretical "discovery." And, after all, its author did not hide his intentions. In the preface to the Polish edition of the book he wrote in Paris: "Here and there we will work to hasten the day when the age of ideology comes to an end."

[Question] That sounds like a declaration of intent. What are its results?

[Answer] As a consequence of their initiatives and not ours, exactly the opposite happened. We are living in times of extreme intensity of ideological struggle. The advocates of the end of ideology are organizing crusades and rattling sabers. They have categorically told God where his place is, with whom he has an alliance, and remind him of his duties. God's lieutenants on earth, or in any case, those with influence, turn him away from liberation theology and with pathos exhort him to lead the anticommunist crusade. But God has problems in breaking through the walls of the official churches to

reach those who need him the most, those who are hungry and have no chance of escaping from the social menace. Today we do not hear a word about the decline of ideology. We hear only the opponent's words of total condemnation and the call to the crusade, to the "final solution to the communism question."

[Question] Why is this happening? There must be a deeper, underlying cause.

[Answer] Once again it turns out that the conflict between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal sociopolitical conflict of our era. The position of each side in the conflict has clearly changed. Its intensity, if we are to measure it by the status of unemployment, for example, or our relationship to economically dependent countries of the Third World, is variable, but it is just this and no other conflict which organizes the bourgeoisie's thinking and operating tactics.

One of its influential representatives--I am referring to the US secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger--said early in 1981, "The West cannot allow itself to continue the policy of detente."

In this candid admission is the answer to the question why the propagandist ploy, which the thesis about the end of the age of ideology was for a certain time, was abandoned. This was not a scientific discovery. This was a fashionable little suit raised to the standing of a style of life or even its philosophy. For them it was a typical hit song of one season, which they stopped singing as soon as the loss of influences made it necessary to adopt new theoretical styles, this time warlike, or more accurately, terroristic.

[Question] We know how extremely difficult it is to assess the state of society's awareness. It is probably not much easier to determine tendencies and directions of change. And yet we have to constantly reply to those questions. What kind of answer--as briefly as possible--can be given today?

[Answer] Knowledge, how people think, is an important condition for political action, but it is more important to know how they live, to know the factors which affect the standard and manner of living.

We know that public awareness shapes the material conditions of well-being, particularly the relationships of production. Well-being is a broad concept. Many things contribute to it, not only productive work, its instruments and organization, but also a standard of living measured in terms of the wage-price ratio, the natural conditions already in place, and the civilization which has been created. Material well-being is also the material reality of every nation's traditions. It is not enough to ask questions which can be answered "yes", "no", "I don't know." The sum of these answers tells us more about the changing moods of the people than about the constant motivations for their behavior. Of course we must conduct studies, but we must react with restraint to the results we obtain. Public awareness is not a vehicle rolling along iron tracks and stopping at fixed points at a set hour. These are all forms of movement, billions of conscious and reflex behaviors, whose logic cannot be grasped in setting up travel schedules. Schedules are necessary, but only when, using a selected means of transportation, we want to travel

from place A to place B. But looking at this schedule we know nothing about the other passengers. We don't know whether they are going to the same place we are and for the same purpose. We must obtain this important information by another method. We must live with the passengers and talk with them.

[Question] What do we need to know the most now about the state of public awareness?

[Answer] I think that it is most important for us to know how the people perceive the existence of the principle problems of the contemporary world: hunger, armaments, birth control. Whether we correctly understand the arrangement of political forces, the goals of capitalism and socialism. Whether we agree publicly that alliances which are important to us must be strengthened, or whether we permit everyone to hold an opinion on alliances which is most comfortable for him.

The important answer is the one that tells us how, in the awareness of the public, the position and role of the main social force--which the working class will be for many, many years--is being shaped. Is the statistical Pole wise enough to understand that the first condition for success in any kind of plans and reforms is the active stance of the workers, and that the most important measure of results achieved in the building of a socialist political system is a change for the better in the position of the working class, because such changes are the foundation for political stability and socioeconomic development.

We also need good information on how, in the public awareness, the values by which individuals and classes are guided, are established. Is their selection and importance influenced by the needs and experience of the workers, intellectuals and peasants, or by old, mainly noblemen's, models and stereotypes? That is, are diligence, thrift, a partnership relationship with another person, valued, or showiness, the principle: "go into hock, but put on a good show," and a demand for servility. It is important whether we know how to reject snobbism and living-for-show or whether we are obsessed with titles and putting noses out of joint, all the while mouthing democratic slogans.

I am convinced that these questions must be answered honestly and realistically, because such answers can give maturity to our actions. Only in this way can we give meaning to the words "Polish character," which will make it easier for us to move freely and wisely in the modern world. And this is the world of struggle.

[Question] The Ninth Congress resolutions embody a lot of ideology. Among other things, they define the main line of action in ideological and upbringing work. What are the primary determinants which allow us to judge whether the guidelines of the Ninth Congress dealing with this subject are being put into effect?

[Answer] I don't like big words but at this point of our interview I will say that the Ninth Congress was a great party congress. In 1981 we were facing two serious threats. It turned out, a few months after the August agreements, that their slogan "Socialism yes, distortion no," was replaced by the political manipulators of "Solidarity" with the slogan "Distortion yes, socialism no." Every measure destroying the strength of the state, depriving it of national and international importance, was allowed. A couple million people joined an independent, self-governing trade union only to find after a few months that they were members of a political party whose goals were increasingly antisocialist. That change in reality was dangerous.

A serious intraparty threat also appeared in the form of so-called "horizontal" structures. Their advocates tried to convince everyone who would listen that under the conditions that had arisen, a basic class struggle between the supporters of socialism and the supporters of capitalism was not important, but that the intraparty line of division into liberals and dogmatists, the advocates of reform and the spokesmen for conservatism, was important. The former were "placed" in the structures, and the latter in the party echelons, and a flirtation was begun with the counterrevolutionary staff of the "Solidarity" movement.

Under these conditions, the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress, then in session, expressed the party's political line in two important program slogans: in the slogan on the line of the struggle, conciliation and socialist reform, and in the slogan on the readiness to defend socialism just as the country's independence is defended, i.e., with equal determination.

This program strengthened the party's position in public life, made clearer the understanding of political realities, and made it possible to choose facts, and not platitudes posing as political slogans.

From this viewpoint it is impossible to overestimate the importance of the Congress. The basic points of its program have been fulfilled, and that which is and remains its ideological program, i.e., the policy of socialist renewal, will be with us for many years. The Central Committee will report its accomplishments to the 10th Congress. We will then have the complete answer to the question you asked.

[Question] The Central Committee Ideological Department, which you direct, is associated, for some, with training activity. But for others, it is a department which gives direction and shapes the ideological work of our party. What are the department's functions and tasks?

[Answer] The Ideological Department is one of the departments of the Central Committee which function in the broad area of ideology. We prepare professional reports which are important in deciding the party's program of ideological activities at all levels and for the party's work with the intellectuals.

Our primary task is everything connected with training activity, i.e., the preparation of training programs and literature, developing projects, and executing the decisions which the Central Committee makes in this regard.

An important activity, which requires a great deal of time and effort every day, is direct propaganda connected with the more important political campaigns, with the particularly important historical anniversaries, with the workers-movements museums, and with the organized educational programs such as the program to educate the people about economics.

I will answer your question in one sentence: Nothing that is ideological is outside our scope, but we are responsible primarily for the three groups of matters I mentioned.

[Question] At the beginning of the 1980's, training activities broke down. Can the processes which are occurring today be called only a restoration of party training, or is this more of a reconstruction?

[Answer] During 1980-1981 most of the primary party organizations held many meetings. Some of them met almost continually, but organized, intraparty training activity stopped. The party became engrossed with the political struggle imposed upon the people. During the entire time, an important, for the aktiv, form of work went on: the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism. In 1982 we were rebuilding the party training. The Central Committee, in considering the cadre realities, the degree of confusion in political views on many matters basic to the party, accepted ideological meetings held by the Primary Party Organizations as a form of training. Each organization was to conduct six such meetings during the school year, selecting topics from among several proposed. Four of these topics each year were mandatory. Last year we began to train groups from the workers' aktiv. Over 500 such schools were established throughout the country and the first year of their operation was rated very well. This year we have begun a new form of work: groups studying the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism established for the aktiv of state institutions and economic organizations.

In this way, based on the achievements and experience of restoring training, we are beginning to reconstruct it. At the moment we are working on the concept of a new system of party training which, if the plan is approved by the PZPR Central Committee secretariat, will be introduced in the 1986-1987 school year.

It will definitely be based on everything which the experience of the Primary Party Organization ideological meetings has shown to be a good form of general propaganda work within the party itself. We must also consider the number and level of lecturers which we will have to train already this year for existing and newly-established provincial and interprovincial party schools.

[Question] The effectiveness of ideological work depends not only on the substance but also on the correct choice of form and methods. How are these planned and adapted in the department to specific communities and conditions of party work?

[Answer] We pay a great deal of attention to work methods. Two department newspapers help the aktiv in these matters: IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA and SUGESTIE. I believe that they do this well. With these needs in mind, we have established, together with the Provincial Committee in Czestochowa, a

National Methods Center. Its work experience has been found to be good. The number of cadre trained in this area and their effect on daily training work does not yet allow us to give it a favorable evaluation. Most of the work still awaits us, particularly when we evaluate the level and form of work in the workers' community, and above all, the training work with the young generation, with the aktiv in the political, social and cultural organizations. A revolution in forms and methods of work is needed here.

[Question] The 10th Congress will take place in a few months. It is generally believed that it will give the party a far-reaching program for development of a socialist society in Poland. How far along are the preparations and what are the plans in this area for the near future?

[Answer] The expectations of the program documents are known and understandable. The National Conference of Delegates, which met halfway in the term of the present Central Committee, took care of this matter. Two documents are being prepared: 10th Congress proposals and a draft of the party program. The proposals will define the socioeconomic tasks for this period of Poland's socialist development, which will be 1986 to 1990. The party program will define its position on the great achievements and complex experience of the past 40 years, calling upon science to set the precise developmental goals--those immediately before us and those for the more distant timeframe.

Work on the program is being directed by a committee appointed at the Fourth Plenum and expanded at the 13th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. It is composed of 190 people. The editorial work is conducted by a 46-member editorial staff. Two important steps will be taken during November and December:

--another meeting of the Program Committee will be held, as well as

--the Second National Theoretical-Political Conference, which will examine the draft.

Only then will this draft be presented to the Central Committee, which will decide the form of the draft and submit it to partywide discussion. It should begin in February or March of next year. The document, which will include the results of the discussion, will be presented to the Tenth Party Congress. The Congress will determine the form, substance and role of the document.

Today it can be said, that in accordance with Engel's thought: "That which is not once and for all a given thing but is constantly subject to change and transformation," our program will make an honest examination of achievements in the country's socialist development. It will define our place in process of transition from a capitalist structure to a socialist structure. It will clearly define tasks in further development so that this development can occur harmoniously and that we can build a Poland that is secure, economically-managed and legally governed.

Elblag Party Control Plenum

Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Provincial Party Control Committee (PPCC) was held in Elblag, with the chairmen of the local Party Control Committees (PCC) attending. The meeting was conducted by Wlodzimierz Lewkowicz, PPCC chairman. The activities of the factory, gmina, town-gmina, and town PCC were discussed and evaluated.

In a lively discussion examples were offered of inadequate work on some matters which resulted in controversial evaluations.

It was proposed that the attitudes of party members be thoroughly checked and that the worrisome problems of daily living, raised by people at various meetings, be solved in an effective manner.

The PPCC plenum passed a resolution which requires the primary party organizations and local party control committees to make full use of their statutory rights in matters under party jurisdiction. The need for quick and effective reaction to wrongdoing discovered by the state control organ and the Workers-Peasants Inspectorate was stressed.

Cadre Policy Conference

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] A 2-day nationwide methods conference, titled "Factory Systems of Working With Management Cadre," has ended. The conference was organized in Jachranka near Warsaw by the Central Committee Cadre Policy Department, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, and the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry. Five problems papers were delivered which had been prepared by scientific workers of the Academy of Social Sciences, first secretaries of factory committees, managing directors of enterprises of both ministries, and employees of the Cadre Policy Department. Fifty-nine persons delivered reports or took part in discussions at the plenary meetings and in the problems sections.

Achievements and experiences in working with cadres under the new conditions of enterprise-functioning were described. Two years after acceptance of the "Main Assumptions of PZPR Cadre Policy", and 4 years after the Sejm passed the law on state enterprises and self-government of workforces in state enterprises, difficulties, as well as some positive aspects, are appearing in connection with the search for new precedent-setting solutions to systems problems.

The conferees said that political and administrative support should be given to these searches. Attention was called to the special role of the middle-management cadre, including the journeymen and foremen, i.e., the management group which has a decisive influence on production, work discipline, and atmosphere.

It was demanded that the status of the director be dealt with more concretely, that his position, rights and duties be clearly defined, and that work on a state system of working with cadre, which would form the framework for guidelines in the development of other solutions, be accelerated.

Specific examples were cited to justify the need to consolidate the cadre services in enterprises, review and verify legal documents, develop a better system of selection of people for work in these services, and organize specialized training. These services should become expert in cadre problems, stimulate and assemble experience in working with cadres, and give professional advice to party organizations, factory managements, and workers self-governments.

The discussion also revealed the need to make use of the substantive assistance of people of science in system design and application, and in improving already functioning systems (cadre reviews and evaluations, competitive selection of candidates for management-director positions, management cadre training, etc.).

The deliberations were summed up by the director of the Central Committee Cadre Policy Department, Wladyslaw Honkisz. He agreed with the conferees on the need to work out forms of exchange of work experience with cadres in enterprises. The results of the conference's work will be disseminated in specialized publications.

CC Cultural Division on Books

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Publishing is one of the most important tools in the dissemination of culture and general education, in the shaping of public awareness and models of attitudes and conduct, and in the forming of a cultured person's mindframe. The state's cultural policy places particular stress on these socioeducational functions of publishing, based explicitly on a socialist system of values and on an accurate assessment of readers' needs.

It cannot yet be said that publishing fulfills these tasks and expectations faultlessly. In addition to the known, frequently described objective difficulties (shortages of paper, the bottleneck in printing), some of the publishing cadre can be accused of excessive commercialization of production (many books are appearing which are of no value but are expected to produce large profits) and there are still the remnants of 1980-1981 in the form of insufficiently consistent attitudes towards value systems which are not in keeping with socialism. It is often paradoxical that in state publishing, in addition to important and valuable books, books are appearing which have been inspired by the opposition circles, that publishing priority is given to works by writers and translators which have an antisocialist bias, and that sometimes we yield to the myth that something written abroad is superior to that written here, etc.

The management conference of the publishing movement's party aktiv, which was convened on 29 November by the PZPR CC Culture Department, was devoted to a

discussion of current problems and tasks, and the formulation of proposals to implement the 15 October 1985 recommendations of the PZPR CC Politburo to make an examination and assessment of book publishing and the degree to which it complies with public interests and needs.

The publishing houses, operating within the state system of culture, are to continue an open program policy which is based, however, on an explicitly socialist concept of "openness" and on the full clarity of their sociopolitical intentions. Many publishing houses perform this task well. The paper delivered by the director of the CC Culture Department, Prof Witold Nawrocki, who also conducted the conference, called attention to this. The paper also contained a proposal on the need to call a "publishing movement program conference" at the Ministry of Culture and Art to consult on initiatives and assess publishing plans to be undertaken in 1986. Other proposals pertained to a "Library Book" program, the role and tasks of party organizations and publishing houses, and the promotion of first editions of books by contemporary authors. A great deal of attention at the conference was given to matters of books for the younger reader and the inadequate promotion of worthwhile sociopolitical and historical literature.

The conference was attended by Waldemar Swirgon, PZPR CC secretary; Prof Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art; Stanislaw Adamczyk, director of the ZSL Supreme Committee's Science, Education and Culture Department, the representative of "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Workers Cooperative Publishing House, critics and journalists.

Party Writers Meet

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] (PAP) Problems rankling the capital's literary circles were discussed on 29 November at a meeting of the PZPR Primary Party Organizations (POP) writers in Warsaw. Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski reported on important trends in our culture and particularly in publishing.

POP acceded to the request of Andrzej Gerlowski that he be relieved of the first secretary's position due to his workload in literary activities. The position was entrusted to Zygmunt Wojcik, known for his writing of prose and newspaper reports.

CC Lecturers Discuss Election Results

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Results of the Sejm elections and what the party needs to do before the 10th Congress was discussed at the 29 November meeting of PZPR CC lecturers with Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and CC secretary. The secretary called special attention to the need to thoroughly examine implement the proposals submitted during the elections campaign. He also responded to many questions. Witold Gadomski, deputy director of the CC Organization Department, reported on certain aspects of party work stemming from the

elections campaign. The meeting was conducted by Janusz Janicki, deputy director of the CC Ideological Department.

Provincial Party School Directors Meet

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] (PAP) A conference of interprovincial and provincial party school directors was held on 30 November at the PZPR Central Committee, with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyaszczak in attendance. Important tasks for schools during the first half of 1986 were discussed.

It was decided that during the period of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress their work will concentrate primarily on training the young party and social aktiv, the young management cadre, the reserve cadre, and the party's political workers. The primary goal of this training should be to familiarize everyone with the text of the Congress documents and the work of the Second National Party Theoretical-Ideological Conference as part of a discussion of the draft long-range PZPR program.

The discussion also covered program assumptions, training methods, and the amount of assistance given to interprovincial and provincial party schools by the Academy of Social Sciences. The basic principles of the functioning of party schools were also discussed.

Provincial Economic Secretaries Meet

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] (PAP) A 2-day conference of economic secretaries of provincial party committees ended 30 November in Poznan. The conference, which was conducted by Marian Wozniak, CC secretary and Politburo member, was attended also by Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus.

Three topics were discussed: measures aimed at expanding housing construction and reducing its costs; more economical consumption of raw materials, other materials and energy and stimulation of overall savings; and the National Annual Plan for 1986, instruments for its implementation and related party tasks.

CC Discussion on Arts, Art Schools

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] On 30 November in the offices of the PZPR Central Committee a joint meeting of the presiding officers of national theater, music and graphic arts party organizations was held at which the current situation in higher arts schools was discussed.

The meeting was attended by rectors and first secretaries of the party organizations in the arts schools, as well as by the provincial committee secretaries responsible for higher schooling. Prof Witold Nawrocki, director

of the CC Culture Department, who conducted the meeting, recalled the principles of cultural policy in a socialist state and the responsibilities ensuing from them for the arts schools, whose primary goal is to prepare creative cadre for the national culture.

Seven thousand students are now being taught in 17 arts schools. The educational process takes place in a very specific way: it is based largely on individual study at the student's own pace. Because of this, it is extremely important that the teaching staff be prepared to fulfill its professional and upbringing assignments. Therefore, reviews of the teaching cadres in the arts schools will be conducted.

In a discussion, which began after a report from the Arts Schools board and after representatives of the party organizations spoke, the experiences and anxieties connected with training and upbringing were exchanged. Particularly disturbing is the low level of public participation of students from these schools in youth organizations and their almost total lack of participation in community activities and in the student cultural movement. On the other hand, the political opponents' attempts to draw the artistic youth into their sphere of influence do not cease.

Saturday's meeting does not end the discussion on the present and future state of arts education. The next few months will be very busy in these schools: new upbringing programs will come out and study programs will be verified.

Katowice, Czech Party School Contacts

Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 18 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The Interprovincial Party School in Katowice maintains close contacts with the Czech Communist Party's Provincial Political School in Ostrawa. An agreement has been made between the schools which regulates forms of cooperation and exchanges of experience. As part of this agreement, 40 students from the political school in Ostrawa were guests of the interprovincial party school in Katowice. After learning about the working conditions and the teaching experiences of the Katowice school, the guests visited the PREMA-MILMET Works in Sosnowiec and the Wujek mine in Katowice, where they met with the party-management aktiv. In direct, frank talks the comrades from Ostrawa learned about the methods of political work and the ideological activities of the factory party organizations. In addition, the Czech guests visited Auschwitz where they saw the Nazi concentration camp and laid a wreath of flowers.

The leader of the Ostrawa party activists was Comrade Josef Slovik, deputy director of the Provincial Political School of the Czech Communist Party.

At the same time, a group of students from the Interprovincial Party School and from the Academy of Social Sciences Branch in Katowice, was in Ostrawa.

9295
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POLITICS

POLAND

VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUMS

Siedlce Plenum on Rural Problems

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Halina Dowda: "The Farmer Needs More Than Land"]

[Text] When one speaks of services in the countryside, it is usually production that is being referred to. But rural dwellers, too, must have their shoes or radio repaired. Years ago expansion of services in the countryside was in vogue and all kinds of programs were written, but before they were implemented the service centers began to disappear. Sad to admit, many service centers could not withstand the new economic conditions. The Siedlce party echelon made a wide-scale attack on the problem by concerning itself with services to the farming people.

The PZPR Voivodship Committee (VC) in Siedlce discussed social-welfare and production services at a meeting held on 24 February. Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the Agricultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee, attended the meeting, which was conducted by Jerzy Swiderski, VC first secretary. The executive board's report was delivered by Kazimierz Drozdziuk, VC secretary.

In Siedlce, over 70 percent of the population lives in the countryside, which is reason enough for the voivodship party echelon to take on the problem of living and working conditions in the countryside. Progress in many fields has been made in recent years, for example, in installation of water lines and larger deliveries of tractors and farm equipment. But when one looks at the condition of the infrastructure of the countryside one sees enormous deficiencies.

The Siedlce Voivodship is struggling with inadequate educational, medical and trade facilities, and many others could be listed. A careful evaluation shows that Siedlce's assets are very modest because in the past it did not enjoy the advantages of preferences in capital-investment. Only recently, therefore, have larger quantities of farm machinery and means of production been received.

If the gap which separates the Siedlce countryside in many respects from the leading regions is to be narrowed, funds are required and great

persistence. The program outlined by the voivodship echelon for the next few years takes real capital-investment possibilities into account. But it expects that the people's councils and the cooperatives' self-managements will be more active and that the people in the countryside will take a more active part. There are many examples of roads, water lines, schools and health centers built by the people themselves. In most cases, the rural party organizations were the initiators of these public projects.

The efficiency of all organizations which service the countryside must also be improved. This means, primarily, the self-help cooperatives, but it also includes the farm and crafts cooperatives. The party organizations functioning in these organizations and the party members elected to the self-managements should take the initiative. During the discussion, many proposals were made in regard to improvements in education and health services and in the flow of consumer goods to the countryside.

Slupsk Views Socialist Education Issue

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Ludwik Loos: "Tasks for All Party Elements in Bringing Up Youth"]

[Text] A plenary meeting of the PZPR Voivodship Committee (VC) in Slupsk was held on 27 February to discuss the crucial problems of science, education and the socialist upbringing of the young generation in the voivodship.

As reported by the chairman of the meeting, Zygmunt Czarasty, first secretary of the Slupsk VC, preparations for the meeting lasted 6 months. Many consultative meetings were held on this subject. One hundred teachers, educational specialists, and youth organization activists were invited to the VC meeting. Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, also attended.

The meeting's leading theme was expressed by a statement contained in a paper delivered by Miroslaw Kondrat, VC secretary, that "it is not just the educators and the higher schools who are responsible for bringing up children and youth, but also the entire adult society."

Much of the discussion centered on the need to expand schools because there are not enough of them. Tadeusz Szypryt from Debrzno said that in order for schools to be built the public must be more active. That is how schools in Debrzno are expanded. The residents of Motarzyno have also shown us an example worth following.

Another important problem discussed was that of preparing the teaching cadres. They are trained primarily by the Slupsk Higher Pedagogical School.

Henryk Bednarski, PZPR CC secretary, took part in the discussion. He referred to the resolutions of the CC 24th Plenum and the PZPR draft program which has become the subject of a nationwide discussion preceding the 10th Party Congress. The problems connected with the socialist upbringing of youth and

with education and science, he said, are extremely important for the future of our nation. That is why everyone should participate in solving them.

The VC passed a resolution defining the tasks of the party organization and its echelons and all party members in the socialist upbringing of the young generation.

Gdansk on Thrift, Anti-Inflation Measures

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Report by Zbigniew Wrobel: "Thrift--A Way of Life"]

[Text] Late last year the Economic Commission of the Party Voivodship Committee (VC) in Gdansk, jointly with the PZPR factory organizations and the management aktiv, conducted a comprehensive study of the degree of implementation of thrift and anti-inflation programs in 50 enterprises in the region.

The conclusions and observations resulting from this honest and objective study were the main subject of deliberations at a meeting of the VC on 27 February.

Those attending the meeting expressed satisfaction with the fact that over half of the entire growth of production in the last 3 years in Gdansk Voivodship was achieved through more efficient management and real thrift. For example, 6 percent less fuel was consumed and over 2 percent less energy.

But these aggregate figures do not represent the entire picture of the problem, said one of those attending the meeting, a welder from the K-3 department of the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk, Comrade Stanislaw Swider. There are many examples of enterprises in which the thrift programs were ostensibly achieved, but were limited to the most simple, obvious actions dictated by the availability of supplies. Those who implemented the programs energetically and creatively deserve recognition.

The suggestions and proposals for activities during 1986-1990 which were submitted during the discussion were incorporated in a plenum resolution. Its implementation will be periodically reviewed and evaluated.

Later in the meeting, which was conducted by Politburo candidate member Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk VC, information on the campaign preceding the 10th Party Congress was presented, as well as a report on complaints and letters addressed to the party organization and echelons during 1985.

The plenum, which met in the conference hall of the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk, sent a telegram to the conferees of the 27th CPSU Congress with best wishes for productive deliberations from the entire Gdansk party organization.

The Gdansk PZPR VC plenary meeting was attended by Boguslaw Kedzia, director of the PZPR CC Education, Science and Technical Progress Department, and Jerzy Wozniak, minister, Office of Materials Management.

Bialystok Views Higher Production Figures

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Alicja Zagorska: "More Initiative, Less Investment"]

[Text] An assessment of the implementation of tasks contained in the 3-year plan, which was the subject of yesterday's plenary meeting of the Bialystok party echelons, shows that the voivodship has done well as compared with the nation as a whole.

The high growth rate of industrial production, the increase in commodity production in agriculture, the high procurement of farm crops, and good results in public housing construction, all contributed to execution of these tasks. Already in 1983 industry in Bialystok achieved a 1979 production level and further growth will occur through increased labor productivity.

But there are enterprises in the voivodship in which the economic ratios between wages increases and labor productivity have been incorrect, and violation of these basic rules means lack of incentive to work, it was said at the plenum. The consequence is poor discipline and high employee turnover. It is often said that this is due to low efficiency caused by the difficult conditions of the beginnings of reform, but the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops in Lapy "Biruna" or "Agnella", despite these difficulties, were able to achieve visible results.

A discussion around the proper role of the enterprise in implementing the voivodships annual plan was dominated by the management cadre of the enterprises.

The workers who took part in the discussion concentrated on the bottom-line figures of their enterprises, giving less attention to the search for constructive solutions which would allow their plants to play an effective part in executing planned tasks.

The meeting was conducted by VC first secretary Wlodzimierz Kolodziejuk and was attended by Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the CC Agricultural Department.

Educational Issues Examined in Poznan

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Henryk Heller: "Education and Upbringing Through Understanding"]

[Text] Education and upbringing in primary and above-primary schooling were the subject of the 28 February plenary meeting of the Voivodship Committee (VC) in Poznan.

The meeting, which was attended by CC Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus and the director of the Science, Education and Technical Progress Department, Prof Boguslaw Kedzia, was chaired by Jan Mielcarek, VC secretary.

The executive board paper, "On a Higher Quality of Education and Upbringing in Poznan Voivodship," provoked a comprehensive discussion in which social and party activists and teachers and scientists presented the position of Poznan-area workers and arts and science communities.

--The training of youth is an integral part of the upbringing process and the shaping of characters and attitudes of the young generation. That is why it is essential--it was stressed in the discussion--to maintain a uniform upbringing front: home, school, community, and social and youth organizations. Education and upbringing should form a plane of national understanding, without neglecting, however, counteraction to the influences of inimical, destructive surroundings on youth.

Participants of the plenum listened attentively to reports indicating the passivity in schools had been effectively overcome by the Primary Party Organizations. In 1985 over 100 young teachers joined the party.

Concrete proposals concluding the discussion, together with the opinions expressed, formed the basis for drawing up and passing a resolution defining the main courses of action for the current year and for the period to 1990.

At the conclusion of the deliberations, Prof Boguslaw Kedzia, director of the CC Education, Science and Technical Progress Department, took the floor.

During the meeting an exhibit of teaching aids was open in the VC hall. The display of computer and electronic assembly equipment aroused interest. The exhibit was prepared by students of Poznan schools.

Tarnobrzeg Sees Increased Party Numbers

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[PAP report by Stanislaw Szlezak: "Further Consolidation of Party Ranks"]

[Text] In recent months the party organizations in Tarnobrzeg accepted almost 600 new comrades and the voivodship organization now numbers over 30,000 members and candidates.

The influence of the party on execution of socioeconomic tasks and proposals submitted at meetings during the elections campaign to the people's councils and the Sejm has also increased. These problems were discussed at the plenary meeting of the VC in Tarnobrzeg on 28 February.

As stated in the materials and in the discussion, despite many achievements cooperation between the party echelons and the Primary Party Organizations continued to be ineffective. Two hundred nineteen small villages still do not have a basic PZPR organization. Andrzej Koperski from the Stalowa Wola Steelworks had a good report to make on a better-than-heretofore share of workers among the party membership.

The plenum passed a resolution in which it defined tasks which should help to further consolidate the party ranks and increase the authority and influence of the party.

During the meeting, a 30-member group of young people were given PZPR candidate membership cards. The membership cards were handed out by Witold Nawrocki, director of the CC Culture Department, who also addressed himself to some problems raised in the discussion.

ZSL-PZPR Plenum on Resolution Implementations

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Czeslaw Kubasik: "Conclusions From an Honest Evaluation"]

[Text] Tasks ensuing from an assessment of the implementation of 11th Plenum PZPR CC and ZSL SC resolutions and the plenum of the PZPR and ZSL voivodship echelons in May 1982 were discussed 28 February in Swidnica at a joint plenary meeting of the PZPR and ZSL voivodship committees.

The meeting, which was chaired by PZPR VC first secretary Jozef Nowak and ZSL VC chairman Edward Deren, was attended by PZPR CC secretary Zbigniew Michalek and ZSL SC Kazimierz Olesiak. In a paper read by PZPR VC secretary Jerzy Krzywda and in the discussion that followed it was asserted that despite favorable tendencies in agriculture and in the food economy, many difficulties still exist.

In the joint resolution that was passed, all PZPR and ZSL members were instructed to take an active part in professional and socioeconomic activities to ensure that the measures undertaken at the plenum, intended to increase agricultural production, will be fully implemented.

Tarnow Focuses on Ideological Goals

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Mar 86 p 2

[Report by Jolanta Zajac: "Improving the Ideological Work"]

[Text] The overall sociopolitical situation in Tarnow Voivodship has become more stable during the last few years. This was stated that a plenary meeting of the party's Voivodship Committee (VC) held in Tarnow on 1 March.

Those attending the meeting evaluated the results of the ideological work done thus far in the particular voivodship communities. It was determined that despite the fact that economic, political and ideological problems were to be given equal treatment, the latter are still considered very rarely and too superficially.

It was demanded that difficult, not always popular, problems be consistently included in the teaching materials, problems particularly relating to the need for honest work and higher social discipline. The number of representatives of the actual managements of workplaces, including managers and their assistants, in the teaching aktiv, absolutely must be increased. Most of them, unfortunately, take very little part in explanatory-political activity. This causes unfavorable comments among the workforces.

Continuing this thought, Kazimierz Banek, member of the VC Ideological Commission, underscored the need to improve and update the lecturers' knowledge.

It was pointed out that in addition to encouraging a general climate of disapproval of signs of public wrongdoing, arrogance, disrespect for the law and dishonest aggrandizement, personal involvement by party members is particularly important in surmounting the difficulties that exist.

Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the PZPR CC Ideological Department, took part in the meeting, which was conducted by the first secretary of the Tarnow VC, Wladyslaw Plewniak.

9295

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POLITICS

POLAND

GDANSK AKTIVS COMBAT SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by: J.O.]

[Text] (Own Information and PAP) Deliberations of the provincial aktiv were held in Gdansk. They were devoted to ways of combating all phenomena that violate the norms of social coexistence, problems of social pathology and actions aimed at improving the moral health of the nation.

Representatives of the party, the allied political parties and social organizations took part in the deliberations. Deputy member of the CC Politburo, PZPR KW Secretary in Gdansk Stanislaw Bejger, CC Secretary Jozef Baryla and Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta participated in the deliberations.

In opening the deliberations, Stanislaw Bejger stated: "The issues to which the deliberations are devoted lie at the center of society's interest. This was expressed in the Sejm elections campaign. It also is being discussed in the course of meetings preceding the 10th PZPR Congress. However, we must shift to more decisive practical actions, especially by creating a front of decisive action with the signs and sources of social evil," said the speaker.

KW Secretary Mieczyslaw Chabowski gave a report discussing the state of social danger.

During the discussion, an extensively documented panorama of such phenomena as crime, alcoholism, drug abuse, parasitism, uneconomical management and the corruption of minors was presented. The means and methods of combating them also were discussed.

One of the many discussants, a farmer from the village of Nowy Dwor Wejherowski Henryk Jelito said that he does not understand the concept of "social pathology" at all. He said, "a drunk should be called a drunk, a thief should be called a thief and a shirker should be called a shirker."

Wladyslaw Gontarski, a crane operator from the port of Gdynia, IRCh social inspector, stated: "Crime is only the most drastic form of social pathology. It is an outgrowth of other phenomena, e.g., alcoholism, contempt for work, the cult of money and bribetaking. Unfortunately, these phenomena have not met with

the proper social disapproval and counteraction." Marian Szatybelko, chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union ZW, Sejm deputy, spoke of the spread of evil moral patterns. Stanislaw Wieczorek, foreman from the North Shipyard, noted the evil influence of political divisions and the increase in unrest on social life.

One of the threads of the discussion was raising young people to respect the law and to have a feeling of family and civic duty. All the discussants stressed that upbringing work with young people is insufficient and weak in schools and production plants.

In Gdansk Province, the violation of legal norms is being counteracted decisively by the state services appointed for this purpose. For example, in the Gdansk Province, recently a check was made of 6,000 private sector establishments. Various irregularities were discovered in 1,300 cases. Several dozen agents and directors of stores and shops were arrested; the fines amounted to hundreds of millions of zlotys. In Gdansk Province, the crime rate is clearly higher than the national average. This is tied in with the fact that the major cities of the province are port cities. During the recent period, a marked increase has been noted in crime detection. The effectiveness of the work of the organs of social control, particularly the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, also is growing. All this is leading to a significant drop in the phenomena of social pathology. However, the low rate of social censure of various forms of violation of the law is causing alarm.

Taking the floor at the end of the deliberations, Jozef Baryla stated that party and state authorities attribute special importance to the battle against social pathology and to efforts to restore moral health primarily for two reasons:

--first, this is society's demand, that must be treated with respect and attention;

--second, we are entering a new stage of normalization marked by the easing of tensions and by the creation of an ever broader plane of national understanding indispensable for battling social ills effectively. It may be said that the streamlining of the economy is contingent upon an improvement in moral health to a considerable degree.

The CC secretary said that work in this area requires the banding together of various broad social forces. There is a place here for people of action, good will and social concern. A clear increase in activism is evident with regard to administrative-legal actions and the results are better and better. On the other hand, work on a broad social and upbringing front demands increased efforts. J. Baryla stressed that it is not at all a question here of a one-time campaign, but of constant, farreaching action. This should not be something new, but it should continue the work that has been conducted for many years. However, it will continue under new circumstances; its goal will be to seek better solutions based on new experiences and changing needs.

At the end of the deliberations, the resolution and the appeal to the society of Gdansk Province were passed.

8536

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POLITICS

POLAND

VETERAN DELEGATE FAVORS MORE AGGRESSIVE SEJM

Warsaw RADAR in Polish No 37, 12 Sep 85 pp 4, 5

[Interview with Wojciech Zukrowski, candidate for Sejm deputy, by Tadeusz J. Zolcinski; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Apparently the voters' way of viewing the Sejm has changed; in reading reports on the pre-election meetings, one has the impression that a deputy is supposed to be the remedy for every wrong. There is no bakery--the deputy should intervene. There is an unfinished sidewalk somewhere--that is what a deputy is for. It would seem the local councilmen have been forgotten.

[Answer] I agree with you. But in my opinion, this comes from the fact that people have forgotten what a deputy's job is; in other words, what he is supposed to deal with, what the scope of his authority and responsibilities is. And what people are saying, at least with the candidates for candidates, is not a deputy's mandate, but rather an airing of complaints. The deputy symbolizes a great ear into which one can vent his complaints, cry himself out and present minor, private matters. And you are right that somehow the councilmen that were elected not so long ago have been forgotten. And instead of exacting from those closed bakeries, unlighted streets, poor communication, etc., they come directly to the highest instance, which after all should be dealing with matters of countrywide, national importance.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that the voters will later hold you accountable for those trifles, those complaints "shouted into the great parliamentary ear" and not for really important matters that come under the Sejm's control?

[Answer] I feel that a deputy, without going beyond his depth, should have a sense of responsibility for the whole, for the state of the nation, to represent the reasons of state to a great extent. The voters keep forgetting that the Sejm, as that highest authority, can be a very inconvenient tool for the executive power that is the government.

But getting back to the voters. I do not want to be misunderstood, but it seems to me that in recent years they have not seen in the Sejm a power holding authority, a power that could decide about the nation's future. Thus they often want to draw a deputy into participation in building general

comfort. The deputy should be something like a useful tool for eliminating those minor daily troubles. Of course this is a mistake. That is what councilmen are for. And if before the aldermanic elections the school of democracy was discussed, this also pertained to the clear division of authority among those in power.

[Question] In the Ninth Sejm term, two-thirds of the deputies will be new people, not always aware of the machinery that governs our parliamentary system. As a deputy with vast experience and knowledge, you will probably, at least in the beginning, have to play the role of teacher in your own way. Aren't you afraid of that?

[Answer] I admit I am not very sure of my educational influence. Perhaps because one knows how far the possibilities for action reach, or one quickly finds out. And everyone finds out about this--individually--when he encounters what is called the impossibility of fulfilling his dreams, plans and "cunning" intentions. But on thother hand, exchanging the old, who must endure what cannot be cured, for the young is something of a chance that their dynamic force will manage to destroy at least a paper wall.

Of course I am fully aware that new groups will be formed, that new areas of influence will be established. For me personally it is not important whether it pays to seek contact with a small group sitting in the hall. For me the problems with which I will have to deal by virtue of parliamentary duties will be important.

[Question] We talked about new deputies. But thanks to them, the appearance of the Sejm thus far will be changed.

[Answer] Naturally, because the Sejm is made by living people. To me a good Sejm is an argumentative Sejm, an aggressive one. I feel one need not be afraid of direct attacks, ad personam. Only then can something sensible be worked out and established. I am fascinated by the ability, dictated by necessity of course, of regional deputies to change their attitudes to a comprehensive, cosmopolitan way of thinking. For in the Sejm it is necessary to see the whole enormity of things, although of course to some extent they are the result of minor matters, those everyday ones we talked about.

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POLITICS

POLAND

SEJM SOCIO-ECONOMIC COUNCIL PURPOSE DESCRIBED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Lech Kisielewski: "The Socio-Economic Council Rules and Regulations"]

[Text] On 12 November 1985 the Sejm passed a resolution on the creation and rules of operation of the Socio-Economic Council of the Ninth Sejm term, thereby confirming that it will continue the practice of its predecessors begun in 1982.

This practice, which affirmed the council's period of operation during the Eighth Sejm term, has contributed to a significant expansion of the plane of public consultation in the examination of proposed laws and resolutions and in the making of many important decisions on social and economic matters; it also created better circumstances for the Sejm's fulfillment of its legislative and supervisory functions.

The activity of the Socio-Economic Council grew with consolidation and fortification of this form of Sejm consultation. In its first year of activity the council formulated and rendered opinions on 10 bills; in 1983, 15; in 1984, 28 and in 1985 to the end of the Eighth Sejm term, 15.

The Sejm presidium also received studies by the council's worker groups, which were then passed on to appropriate committees for their use. From its creation to the end of the Eighth Sejm term, the council has had 34 plenary sessions and developed and rendered 71 opinions.

The Sejm's appeal, in this form, to public opinion has found political confirmation in the legislative work of our parliament through efficient use of the conclusions contained in the council's opinions. Its functioning during the present Sejm term is thus an expression of the fulfillment of the constitutional rule on the broadest possible citizen participation in governing the nation, realized through expansion of the scope of public consultation.

On Its Own Initiative or by Resolution

Established by Sejm resolution on 12 November 1985 the Socio-Economic Council has maintained its status thus far as a public body of an advisory-consultative nature. The power of the council to undertake specific activities was provided for in two ways: first, it was to examine matters directed to it by the Sejm, the Sejm presidium or parliamentary committees in order to render

an opinion on them and second, it can, with the consent of the Sejm presidium, investigate certain matters and express its opinions on its own initiative.

It was decided that parliament would appoint the members of the council, not to exceed 250 people, within three months of the date the resolution went into effect, e.g., the date of its publication. The appointments take place on the vote of the presidium of provincial national councils, who make the nominations from among people selected by the personnel of state enterprises, state farms, cooperatives (including collective farms) and from among candidates chosen by social-professional organizations of individual farmers, social, craft, professional and social-professional organizations, other social organizations and youth groups operating within the province and the cities and towns of a given province. Appointment of council members also occurs on the vote of nationwide professional, social-professional, social and youth organizations named by the Sejm presidium. The presidium sets the number of candidates nominated by them. It also establishes the number and professional representation of candidates for the council nominated by the presidiums of provincial national councils.

The rules of the resolution oblige the provincial deputy groups to provide essential help in the work associated with carrying out the selection of candidates for the council. The presidiums of the provincial national councils and provincial deputy groups have been charged with ensuring that the election takes place in accordance with the regulations.

Institution for Protests

The resolution establishes an institution for protests tendered to the Sejm presidium in the event of infringement of the rules or procedure for selecting candidates for council membership. The right to lodge such a protest belongs to the voters and provincial deputy councils. The Sejm presidium, after investigating the charges contained in the protest and ascertaining an infringement of the rules or procedure for selecting a candidate for the council, comes to the Sejm to determine the validity of the election and loss of membership. It can also--in the event of a determination of infringement in its own capacity--come to the Sejm with an appropriate finding.

The work of the Socio-Economic Council is directed by the council presidium, which besides the chairman appointed from among the delegates, includes a vice-chairman, presidium members and council secretary, all chosen by the council.

In order to obtain the specific studies, information and commentary necessary for the council's work, the chairman--with the intervention of the Sejm presidium--can apply for their submission to the leading and central organs of the administration and to the president of the Supreme Chamber of Control. The council chairman can also invite representatives of administrative organs, state institutions and social organizations to a meeting if their participation in the session is necessary for the council's investigation of a particular matter. The participation of leading and central administrative organs makes possible a direct exchange of opinions between representatives of the public and representatives of the government. It permits the making of

significant determinations that can be expressed in opinions rendered by the council. Sejm deputies may also take part in its meetings, while council members authorized by the council presidium may appear at meetings of Sejm committees in order to explain and justify opinions rendered by it. On the question of detailed determinations on the order of work undertaken by the council, the rules of the resolution refer to the council's by-laws, which will be decided by it and will be in effect after being ratified by the Sejm presidium.

Important Changes

In comparing this briefly described Sejm resolution with the resolution of 26 March 1982 creating the Socio-Economic Council of the Sejm's previous term, it should be emphasized that in accordance with current legal regulations, the maximum membership of the council has been more than doubled (from "not more than 120 members" to "not more than 250 members"). In keeping with these same rules of appointment of the council's chairman and members, a detailed procedure for council membership has been defined, indicating the presidiums of provincial national councils as groups authorized to nominate candidates from among people proposed in the election process by an authorized group of electors and differentiating the election procedure executed by personnel from enterprises and co-operatives and the organizations named in the resolution.

Included in the work associated with preparing and carrying out the election are the provincial deputy groups, which are obliged to provide necessary assistance in this regard. In addition, these groups and the presidiums of the provincial national councils have been charged with ensuring that the election of council members is properly conducted.

An important element of the new legal regulation is the introduction of an institution for protests brought to the Sejm presidium in the event of an infringement of established rules or the procedure for the election of candidates for council membership.

The public nature of the council will determine a significant aspect of its activity--bringing the Sejm to particular groups and bringing current public opinion and feelings to parliament. The council's input into the legislative and supervisory activity of the Eighth Sejm term means that it is becoming an enduring element of the Polish parliamentary system.

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POLITICS

POLAND

WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE MEETS WITH ARTS REPRESENTATIVES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] On 13 February, a meeting of the PZPR Warsaw Committee Executive Board was held, to which party activists from the literary, publishing, theater, film, artistic and music communities were invited.

Following the discussion, which was conducted by PZPR KW First Secretary Janusz Kubasiewicz, the executive board made recommendations on specific matters and ascertained that the political situation among Warsaw artists demands the consistent strengthening of the party's leadership role in these communities. This refers in particular to POP's in cultural institutions and arts organizations and concerns especially the influence of party organizations on cadre affairs and their initiatives to inspire administrative decisions in the field of cultural development. There is also much to be done in this field by the PZPR KW Culture Commission, whose issues groups will initiate community discussions that will include the participation of nonparty artists, including young artists that have graduated from artistic institutions.

The executive board recognized the program for activating Warsaw's cultural life through 1990 that is being prepared by the Warsaw Office to be the key instrument of society's program patronage.

In arts unions and associations, various recommendations and proposals are being made for improving today's unsatisfactory situation in many fields of artistic endeavor, as well as in the area of the social/essential situation of artists. The list of needs will be examined by Warsaw city leaders in the first half of 1986.

The KW Executive Board stands on the position that these unions and organizations should be provided with better conditions for expanding artistic and professional work and for making it attractive. At the same time, the need was noted for preparing a better system of cooperation between Warsaw artistic communities and factories by agreement with the union movement.

8536

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POLITICS

POLAND

HIGHER EDUCATION LAW EXPLAINED

LD271056 Warsaw PAP in English 1451 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 24--The law on higher school system, amended last year, along with the law on the office of the minister of science and higher education, clearly strengthened the position of the head of the ministry in relation to the universities. This fact evoked perhaps most emotions in the academic milieu as there was a fear about an excessive influence on university life on the part of the administration. However, 21 universities have been recently given some rights, so far reserved for the ministry.

Minister Benon Miskiewicz told PAP why just these schools got them and what their scope is.

These competences first pertain to activities connected with elections to university authorities, especially prorectors and deans. According to the law, candidatures for the posts of prorectors to be elected by the senate, or deans by the councils of departments, had to be earlier submitted for approval to the minister.

The minister renounced these rights. They were transferred upon universities at an initiative of the ministry with the support of party organizations. The universities may also make independent decisions to open courses of an open university character. The broadened competences also include the possibility to abrogate or suspend decisions of the senate or councils of departments.

The transfer of these powers visibly broadens the university's rights. The significance of the issue lies in the reduced external interference in the university life and thus the possibility of "administering" higher schools which was unfavourably received by the academic milieu.

The entire idea of policy pursued by the ministry consists in conveying authority to these schools which show a definite degree of sociopolitical stability.

Sociopolitical stability means to us that a higher school fully realizes all its tasks, and, simultaneously, combines the notion of self-government with the needs of both the state and science itself. Schools which have been granted broader powers are above all those which had been fulfilling all their duties before the law on higher schools was amended. Thus, they have retained competence they enjoyed earlier, Minister Miskiewicz said.

POLITICS

POLAND

CC YOUTH COMMISSION HOLDS TRAVELING SESSION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Bohdana Gajdeczkowa]

[Text] (Own Information) The military, young people and upbringing--a traveling session of the PZPR CC Youth Commission held on 20 and 21 February in Opole, under the chairmanship of CC Politburo member Tadeusz Czechowicz, is being devoted to these issues.

The commission members are the guests of the Soviet Army Heroes 10th Sudetan Armored Car Division.

Young people learn from the older generation, but it also must learn from young people. These words spoken by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Ninth Party Plenum, devoted to issues of the younger generation, are the central theme of the deliberations. The participants are learning of ideo-educational work among soldiers of the 10th Sudetan Armored Car Division.

During the first day of deliberations, provincial leaders took part. These included PZPR KW First Secretary in Opole Eugeniusz Mroz, representatives of the 10th Sudetan Armored Car Division led by Colonel Tadeusz Bazydloni, division commander, Director of the CC Youth, Physical Culture and Tourism Department Jerzy Miller, PRON RK Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia, Minister for Youth Affairs Aleksander Kwasniewski, Chairman of the LWP Youth Council Captain Zbigniew Ciereszko and representatives of the provincial youth aktiv.

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CSO: 2600/313

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

POLITBURO ON HEALTH, SOCIAL ISSUES--Warsaw, March 25--The PZPR CC Politburo reviewed a set of factors shaping the living conditions of the populace, devoting special attention to an analysis of incomes and consumption in 1981-1985 with a view to improving them in the 1986-1990 5-year period. The Politburo acquainted itself with an evaluation of society's health and the directions of developing health protection as well as with the program of integrated social security in 1986-1990. The Politburo discussed the directions of combating social ill and issues of adhering to moral norms in interpersonal relations. It also reviewed the sociopolitical and economic situation in the Bielsko Biala and Torun voivodships and assessed the work carried out by party organizations in the [words indistinct]. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 25 Mar 86] /9365

POREBSKI, DELEGATION IN PRAGUE--Prague, March 26--The PZPR delegation for the 17th CPCZ Congress, headed by Politburo member, PZPR CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski today visited today Prade, a worker district of the Czechoslovak capital. The Polish guests met with party activists of the district and, while holding talks and visiting various institutions including a grammar school and the "Centrotex" foreign trade enterprise, got acquainted with different forms of local party work. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 26 Mar 86] /9365

PROSECUTOR GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES--Warsaw, March 26--A press conference held at the office of the Prosecutor General here today provided information about the directions and outcome of preventive measures undertaken by Polish prosecutors in 1985. The prosecutors made nearly 3,000 inspections last year which among other things concerned cases of insufficient application of relevant labor code regulations in combating bad produce quality, or too liberal approach of factory managers to serious signs of workers' unruly approach to their duties. The prosecutors examined nearly 56,000 administrative decisions and legal acts of general character. This resulted in over a thousand appeals from decisions they found to be wrong. They also demanded or issued decisions to put on trial 11,700 cases involving insufficient protection of public property. It was stressed during the conference that such preventive measures played a substantial role in the implementation of the program of society's legal education, while meetings with workers and cooperation with local councils and administration constituted an important form of expanding the public front of struggle against evil and social life. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1556 GMT 26 Mar 86] /9365

SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA DECLARED---"We demand the lifting of economic sanctions against sovereign countries, in keeping with international law and in agreement with the whole Libyan nation. No one knows better than we Poles of their consequences..." These words were contained in the resolution adopted on the eighth of this month at the rally for solidarity with the Libyan nation which was organized in the Poznan Construction Works [PKC] by the workers of that establishment. It is worth stressing that many of the construction workers of the PKB have already worked in Libya, part of the work force is presently building new structures in that country. Numerous delegations from other Poznan work establishments in the Jezyce quarter also attended the rally. Muhammad Abdaliah--a member of the People's Committee of the Arab-Libyan Office of People's-Socialist Jamahiriya, thanked those assembled for the sincere words of solidarity and friendship expressed in the manifesto. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 86 p 2] 12972/12624

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

DEVELOPMENTS IN NONFERROUS METALLURGY, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Bucharest REVISTA DE CHIMIE in Romanian Vol 36, Dec 85 p 1102

[Report by Pompilia Dumitrescu]

[Text] The Third Meeting on Technical and Scientific Communication of the Bucharest Institute for Research, Technical Engineering, Design, and Production of the Inorganic and Nonferrous Metals Industry (AIMN), held on 3-5 October 1985, responded to the Directives of the 13th Congress of the RCP to integrate research, design, education, and production. Consisting of six sections, the meeting disclosed research results and their application in nonferrous metallurgy and inorganic chemistry.

The meeting was opened by Gh. C. Bojgoi, director of the institute, who presented the institute's achievements as well as research and design tasks for the 1986-1990 period.

The topics covered by the papers were:

Comprehensive exploitation of nonferrous metal concentrates with recovery of included elements (Cd, Sb, Te, Bi), and improvement in technologies for obtaining the basic metals Cu, Pb, and Zn;

Formulation of technologies to obtain other rare metals, such as niobium, lanthanum, molybdenum, and tungsten, from poor domestic raw materials;

Fabrication of a broad range of oxides and salts of nonferrous and rare metals, required by the advanced technologies of the national economy;

Exploitation of reusable materials that contain nonferrous and rare metals, especially catalysts from the chemical industry, as well as ashes that contain copper and zinc, products which so far have not been exploited in the national economy.

Of particular interest were the papers in the Inorganic Chemistry section, concerning new technologies, including the introduction of such modern techniques as lasers, plasmas, electron beams, and biotechnology;

Modernization of existing installations by introducing high productivity equipment with minimal energy consumption;

Adoption of non-polluting technologies, including direct raw material processing in deposits, or waste processing at waste heaps;

Comprehensive and complete exploitation of all raw material constituents so as to make processes more profitable;

Profitable recovery of all secondary energy resources.

Notable for the superior exploitation of raw materials, formulation of new technologies, and production of highly processed materials with superior physical and material specifications, were the papers presented in the Nonferrous and Rare Metal Alloys and Powders section. Among these were: "Procedure and Installation for Continuous Casting of Thin Bars of Copper-Based Alloys"; "Research for the Production of Thin Tantalum Wires"; "Production of Laminated Cu-Ag Strips for Microelectronics"; "Aluminum Pastes for the Lacquer and Paint Industry."

Consistent with the worldwide development of processes to obtain and use metal powders, some of the papers presented were: "Obtaining and Characterizing Silver Powder for Utilization in the Electronics Industry"; "Influence of Technical Parameters on Powder Quality"; "Study to obtain Nickel Powder Through Thermal Decomposition of Nickel Carbonyl."

The discussions carried out on these papers demonstrated the interest of specialists in the field, an interest that will lead to metal production and processing at a higher qualitative level, higher labor productivity, lower parts costs, and simplified processing procedures.

Particular attention was also devoted to problems in obtaining materials for advanced technologies, nuclear power, aeronautics, electronics, and microelectronics, with such papers as "Research to Obtain Semifinished Nickel Products for the Electronics Industry."

A large role in research activities is played by the analytic sector in connection with the quality of products obtained with domestic technologies. The Chemical and Instrumental Analysis section of the meeting presented modern analysis techniques for product characterization. Such papers as: "Spectrographic Determination of Impurities in Metallic Tantalum" and "Determination of Cd, B, and Hf in Products Used for Nuclear Purposes," were received with great interest, manifested in the discussions conducted after their reading.

Consistent with the tasks assigned by the Directives of the 13th Congress to scientific research, technical development, and the introduction of technologic progress in the inorganic chemistry and nonferrous and rare metals branch, the meeting devoted special attention to the priority tasks of research, design, and microproduction during the 1986-1990 five-year plan.

The microproduction activity will yield such new products as: special titanium alloys, tantalum ingots and plates, flat alloy and nonferrous metal products, and special powders.

The design activity stipulates the writing of more than 50 design documents at the purchase order, execution, and execution detail level; as well as 29 industrial objectives to be placed in operation during the 1986-1990 five-year plan, with projects for a production of more than 6.5 billion lei and energy consumption reductions of more than 73,000 Gcal. As part of the modernization program for technologies and installations, a special task is a reduction of electric power consumption in aluminum production, improved yields in nonferrous metallurgy, and lower consumption of fuels and energy. Similarly, the programs to improve the technical and qualitative level of products for environmental protection, include tasks for the topics covered by the research plan.

The meeting was an important event, making a great contribution to scientific research, and represented an interesting exchange of ideas and experience among participants who are active in the chemical field in research, higher education, and industry.

The scientific papers presented at this meeting offered an opportunity to learn of current concerns in research, design, and production in the inorganic chemistry and nonferrous metals industry, as well as the prospects for their development.

The meeting closed in an atmosphere of full involvement on the part of all researchers, educators, and industrial specialists, to complete the many tasks outlined by the party and state leadership for scientific research and technical engineering, in order to fulfill the great objectives established by the 13th Party Congress.

11,023

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

ACTIVITY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, TECHNICAL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

Bucharest CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI in Romanian No 9, Sep 85 p 463

[Article by Liviu Jovmir]

[Text] Consistent with the Directives of the 13th Congress of the RCP, research and design has acquired special tasks to raise the technical and qualitative level of products, improve the production structure, exploit economic resources more efficiently, and increase exportation competitiveness.

The Scientific Research and Technical Engineering Institute for Technologic Equipment and Rolling Stock has thus been assigned exceptional tasks from the MICM priority programs for the the 1985-1990 period.

The industrial and process compressor program is growing through research, design, and technical engineering in the line of oil and oil-free piston compressors, in the range of 60,000-130,000 standard cubic meters per hour, with pressures of up to 350 bar, for a broad range of gases, such as hydrogen, synthetic gases, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, well gases, air, and so on. Material consumption and performances are comparable to those of similar compressors manufactured by the best known companies.

As a result of a new design, the productivity of new and modernized compressors is 25 percent higher than that of the older compressors they replace.

Life tests are currently undergone by the hydrogen sulfide compressor, and 1000 hp and 2000 hp gas-engine compressors for the oil industry are now being adopted. The introduction of these 1000 hp compressors will eliminate the 735 kWh of electric power per production unit presently being consumed to drive compressors.

In the locomotive program, we are developing a line of 100-1500 hp diesel locomotives with hydraulic and electric transmissions, as well as a program to introduce low power (200 hp) locomotives, particularly for exportation.

Redesign and technical engineering brings material consumption and performances to levels comparable to those of similar locomotives produced by well known companies. A new prototype for the 1300 hp diesel-electric locomotive is presently being tested in Romania before exportation; this locomotive is equipped with electrodynamic braking and electric heating of the train.

For railway maintenance and repair, a prototype is being built for a track tamping machine which could form the basis for developing a system of machines designed specifically for railways, thus meeting domestic needs as well as creating good exportation possibilities.

The marine program is developing electric generators of 120-400 kVa for riverboats, as well as mechanical and hydraulic subassemblies for sea vessels.

The petroleum equipment program is developing stationary and transportable drilling stations, as well as electrical generators of small size and weight equipped with MTU engines.

The institute is also developing road construction and road work equipment with satisfactory quality requirements, and with performances comparable to those manufactured by well-known companies.

Design activities in the railway car program will reduce the average tare weight of freight cars by 0.7 t, and by 1.0 t for passenger cars; it will also bring up the maximum speed of freight cars from 100 to 120 km/h, and that of passenger cars from 160 to 200 km/h.

In addition to the priority programs, research and design activities will also include special machine-tools, automated lines for processing various parts, assemblies and subassemblies for cement plants, spherical tanks of 600-3000 cubic meters, as well as control and automation installations for the above.

11,023

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

FIRST NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ULTRAPURE MATERIALS

Bucharest REVISTA DE CHIMIE in Romanian Vol 36, Dec 85 p 1094

[Report by Doina Barbos]

[Text] The First National Symposium on Ultrapure Materials, organized by the Research and Production Enterprise for Ultrapure and Semiconductor Materials (ICPMS), of the Central Institute for Chemistry, was held in Bucharest on 18-20 September 1985.

The meeting's opening session was addressed by Diamanta Laudoniu, vicechairwoman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and by Maria Ionescu, director general of the Central Institute for Chemistry. Diamanta Laudoniu greeted the meeting's participants on behalf of the National Council for Science and Technology, and presented the achievements of the ICPMS worker's collective as well as research and production tasks in the area of ultrapure and semiconductor materials for the 1986-1990 period.

Adding her wishes for success, Maria Ionescu pointed out that this event indicates the maturation of the ICPMS collective of researchers, engineers, and technicians, and that the level they have achieved makes it possible to undertake with domestic resources the 1986-1990 five-year plan development programs for electronics and microelectronics. The symposium heard a large number of scientific papers not only from ICPMS researchers, but also from the Institute for the Physics and Technology of Materials (IFTM), the Institute for Nuclear Physics and Engineering (IFIN), the Enterprise for Radio and Semiconductor Parts (IPRS), the Institute for Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research (ICCF), and the Institute for Inorganic Chemistry Technology and Nonferrous Metals (IAMN), offering an opportunity for a wide exchange of ideas and experience in chemistry technology and in the analysis of ultrapure and semiconductor materials.

The first session presented a number of papers of great current interest, such as:

"Production of Semiconductor Phosphors Through Phosphate Reduction," by Diamanta Laudoniu, Caliopei Teodorescu, O. Radu, and D. Todor (ICPMS);

"Production of Silicon Nitride. Utilization Possibilities," by Diamanta Laudoniu, Dana Necsu, Daniela Niciu, Marieta Nicolae, and Maria Cernea (ICPMS);

"A New Quality of Lithium Fluoride Obtained by Distillation," by R. Teodorescu, Liliana Popa, and Gh. Crisan (ICPMS);

"Production of High Purity Cadmium," by Cristina Schor and Sieglinde Ridi (ICPMS);

"Production and Utilization of Luminescent Materials Based on Zinc Sulfide," by C. Onose (ICPMS);

"Current Stage of Ultrapure Substances for Crystal Growth," by V. Topa (IFTM);

"Alkaline and Alkaline Earth Fluorides for Growing Optical Single Crystals," by G. Hlevca, Elena Apostol, and Cornelia Dan (IFTM);

"Production of Optipure GeO_2 from GeCl_4 ," by Elena Apostol, and Cornelia Dan (IFTM).

The papers covered materials of great technical and scientific importance used in priority areas of the national economy (electronics, optics, metallurgy, machine construction, and so on).

Problems in obtaining polycrystal and single crystal silicon were the object of extremely interesting papers during the second day of the symposium. Particularly notable were:

"Production of Polycrystal Silicon Through Unconventional Processes," by Diamanta Laudoniu, G. Cristiani, Gh. Constantinescu, I. Bugnar, and T. Maruntelu (ICPMS);

"Single Crystal Silicon by the Cz Method," by N. Scirlete, Gabriela Botusan, A. Manea, and P. Budau (ICPMS);

"Production of Solar Cell Silicon Through Unconventional Processes," by Diamanta Laudoniu, T. Has, T. Maruntelu, I. Bugnar, Gh. Constantinescu, and G. Cristiani (ICPMS).

Also notable among the papers presented during the second day of the symposium were:

"Aspects in the Production of Ultrapure Materials for Radiation Technology," by Marieta Nicolae (ICPMS);

"Vitreous Silica for Optical Use; Physico-Chemical Characteristics," by Diamanta Laudoniu, I. Istrate, H. Niciu, T. Florea, and M. Cernea (ICPMS);

"Production of Ultrapure Phosphates for Single Crystal Growth From Solution," by N. Ardeleanu and Marieta Nicolae (ICPMS).

The papers presented during the third day of the symposium covered primarily the analysis of high purity substances, as follows:

"Aspects of the Separation and Concentration of Impurities in High Purity Substances," by D. Todor (ICPMS);

"Spectrographic Analysis of Ultrapure Materials. Systematic Errors, Sources and Detection Possibility. Random Errors and Maximum Dispersion Allowed as a Function of Concentration," by V. Protopopescu (IAMN);

"Metal Determination in Electronic Quality Solvents and Acids by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry," by Ludovica Cureu, G. Hlevca, and A. Haulescu (ICCF);

"Analysis of Advanced Purity Antimony by Emission Spectrography," by A. Niculescu, Olimpia Vasile, Rodica Vlad, and A. Mihalcea (ICPMS);

"Nuclear Techniques Applied to the Analysis of High Purity Substances for Radioactive Products," by G. Peteu, V. Mihaila, and I. Cruceru (IFIN);

"Application of a Radioactive Method to Determine Impurities in Ultrapure and Semiconductor Materials," by Marieta Nicolae and Gh. Popescu (ICPMS).

Each paper presented at the symposium was followed by discussions and by interesting and useful exchanges of ideas. Notable as well was the high scientific level of the papers.

In closing the symposium, Diamanta Laudoniu indicated that this manifestation provided an opportunity to learn the concerns, recent achievements, news, and trends in research and in the industry for ultrapure materials; she also stressed the need to move as rapidly as possible to the microproduction exploitation of the results obtained, so as to satisfy demand in a number of our country's advanced technology sectors.

11,023

CSO: 2700/96

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STATISTICS ON ENVIRONMENT TREATED AS STATE SECRET

Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Dieter Thierbach; first paragraph is DIE WELT introduction]

[Text] Czechoslovakia occupies a top position among the environmentally deprived countries. Damage to forests, as a consequence of air pollution, polluted water and exhausted soil show the effects on the national economy. Nevertheless environmental protection continues to be regarded as a superfluous luxury.

Following the 1984 Munich Conference on the Environment, the CSSR, after initial hesitation, joined the so-called 30-percent club, in other words the states which want to reduce their sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions by 30 percent. Critical voices in the CSSR have now disavowed this declaration of intention and regard reduction of pollutant discharge of this magnitude as impossible unless there is massive Western support. According to information which is also in the hands of the Federal Government in Bonn, it is therefore to be expected that the CSSR will also officially disavow the resolution in some form if there is no prospect of such aid.

Primary energy production, which is essentially based on production and use of brown coal, undoubtedly constitutes the principal factor in the pollution burden. An East-West comparison in the development of energy consumption from 1973 to 1982 shows a decline in the Western industrial states, however a drastic increase in energy consumption in the East Bloc states (including the PRC). But the existing powerplants, the composition and distribution of the raw material deposits, and the industrial infrastructure of the CSSR largely compel continuation of the existing energy and coal production policy.

Seventy percent of the CSSR electric power production is carried out with the production in the North Bohemian brown coal district. What makes matters worse is the fact that qualitatively good brown coal must be exported and only comparatively inferior quality brown coal is used for the CSSR's own energy production. If the sulfur content according to official information is between 1.2 and 3.5 percent, there are indications that coal of up to 18 percent sulfur is also being burnt.

The trend of this unrestrained air pollution will become even more pronounced. The coal deposits worth mining, because they are qualitatively acceptable according to the opinion here, will be exhausted by the year 2000. Because of the relatively short time of utilization thus specified there is no increased readiness for corresponding investments on the part of the responsible persons. After all the construction time for a filtering installation is 2 to 5 years. The costs of the imported technology correspond to those of a complete power-plant.

In addition, construction of desulfurization installations is regarded as an illogical decision from the viewpoint of the responsible persons in the CSSR: The competent agencies note that 50 percent of the sulfur dioxide produced in their country is carried across the borders to foreign countries but state in the same breath that--so-to-speak as a countermove--about 50 percent of the SO₂ coming down in the CSSR originates in the FRG and the GDR. Their conclusion: Desulfurization in the CSSR would result in only a slight improvement of the situation. Early investment in nuclear powerplants, which in the long run could ensure the country's own energy supply and also could bring about a reduction of air pollution, is not possible for economic reasons.

Consideration of environmental damages is still in its infancy in the CSSR. Figures on damaged forest areas published thus far are to be taken with a great deal of skepticism. Environmental experts imply political motives whereby the content of truth is considerably reduced. Meanwhile environmental statistics have been declared a state secret in the CSSR. What has been established is the fact that life expectancy in the industrial area of Northern Bohemia is 10 years lower, infant mortality 15 percent higher than the country's average.

In addition to acid rain there is acid soil: In the long run the water supply in large areas of the CSSR is jeopardized by industrial pollution and the excessive use of artificial fertilizer in agriculture. Of the total of 25,000 km of river courses, 7000 are highly polluted, 40 percent of the nitrogen brought as fertilizer to the fields is not utilized but is immediately washed away. Examination of the tap water carried out in Slovakia permit us to sense the extent of the pollution: As early as 1981, between 20 percent (in the western part) and 30 percent of the samples (in the eastern part) were polluted; the percentage in the case of well water samples was nearly 80 percent.

Further serious drawbacks for the CSSR arise from the present rethinking and restructuring process going on in the European chemical industry. Because of the constantly widening technological lead of the Western producers, the CSSR is left with only the export market for products whose manufacturing in the West has become unattractive on account of the strict requirements for environmental protection. Here we come full circle because the CSSR, if it wants to export, must mainly fall back on products made by environmentally polluting processes.

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CSO: 2300/234

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NEW HOUSING NOT AVAILABLE ON TIME

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Feb 86 p 4

/Article by Miroslav Hlavac: "Playing Hide and Seek With Apartments"/

/Excerpt/ A series of diverse regulations, exemptions, and what not protects builders who fail to complete the promised housing units or are responsible for construction defects. Consequently, we can see each year a repetition of the situation where official approval of complete housing units is postponed to the following year when the so-called construction is supposed to be completed at the end of the previous year.

Last year, in the entire republic we readied over 102,000 housing units in all types of housing construction. However, over 27,000, or one-fourth of them, were not officially approved. Thus, we again witnessed building organizations being granted an additional month or two and sometimes even more months to complete the building in spite of the fact that the deadline for completion had come much earlier. Naturally, this problem is related not only to housing units but to other construction projects as well. However, let us concentrate exclusively on the housing units.

This situation primarily has a negative effect on the completion of new projects. Many workers consequently must return to work on "completed" housing units. Rather than carrying out their planned tasks elsewhere, they have to fix and repair the unfinished units. This situation, which in most cases is tolerated by our investors, leads to new unfavorable consequences. In winter, the cost of heating and maintaining unoccupied housing units must be borne by the society. We forgo receipts which would otherwise be collected from rents. Moreover, there is a danger that light-fingered individuals may exploit the situation and at an opportune moment remove equipment from unoccupied houses or apartments. Our public security organs have numerous of these hide-and-seek cases in the files.

Thus, when we look at the results and at the bottom line, we come to the conclusion that we uselessly waste a lot of money. One of the reasons for this waste is the uneven rate of housing construction during the year. Naturally, some of the reasons for this state of affairs stem from the failure of our investors to properly prepare the construction sites

for housing developments. Let us, however, concentrate on the above. For example, only 4 percent of the housing units called for in the annual plan were completed during the first two quarters of 1985 in Prague. In the third quarter, the figure was only 3 percent. This means, that over 90 percent of the units were piled up for completion in the last quarter of 1985. No wonder that the investor for various reasons was unable to take delivery of 2,394 apartments by the end of the year.

It is gratifying that there were some people who had the courage to complain of this hide-and-seek game and that they were not afraid to criticize this system. Thus, when in certain Krajs the builders of the housing units tried to make up for the time lost and in most cases completed half of the annually planned units in the last quarter, we wanted to believe that the delivery of the new units took place to the full satisfaction of participants. However, the fact that in the above-mentioned situation 27,000 units were not officially approved demonstrates that not everything was in order. And because this undesirable situation has lately been repeated year after year and our builders devote their attention at the beginning of each year primarily on fixing the defects and completing unfinished construction in order to be able to hand over the housing units officially, it seems that this hide-and-seek game is favored even by some adults.

Let us consider, however, the aforementioned economic losses and add to them the reduced quality of the construction projects at the end of the year as a consequence of hasty work. We can conclude only one thing: We cannot put up with this situation forever. Our housing units and other construction projects are expected to be handed over to the investors at the time of the official approval. Thus, only a housing unit which can serve the users should be considered as completed. This is an alternative which leads not only to an improvement in our housing construction programs but also to the more economical use of investments and equipment in our housing construction.

We have no reason to hide the problems behind a web of words, regulations and instructions. We can play hide-and-seek with our children and we certainly would like it. However, in the economy such games are dangerous.

1277/12276

CSO: 2400/205

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